

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

NO. 22.

BLEEDING NO LONGER.

POPULIST RULE HAS SAVED KANSAS.

The Sharks and Vampires Driven from the State and Money Is Easy—Editor Rosewater Nails Some Plutocratic Falsehoods.

The republican organization in Nebraska, being driven to desperation by the apparent certainty of the election of the People's party ticket, is trying through the State Bankers' association to make the people of the state believe that there will be no money to loan in case the monopoly ticket is defeated, thus making it impossible to extend mortgages.

They are asserting that this is the state of things to-day in Kansas, as a result of Populist administration.

Edward Rosewater, proprietor of the Omaha Bee, the leading republican newspaper of Nebraska, having refused to support the notoriously corrupt republican candidate for governor, decided to go to Kansas and see for himself the effects of People's party government. Mr. Rosewater, himself, is a large borrower of capital, which is invested in the finest office building in Omaha, and he is deeply interested in maintaining the credit of the state. The result of his investigations he tells in the following manner:

WHAT ROSEWATER FOUND IN KANSAS.

"Now, I wanted to satisfy myself about this vital question. I wanted to know whether these reports about the lack of loanable funds were really true, because I do not want calamity in the state, and I do not want the credit of this state to be impaired by anything that our people shall do. I wanted to be satisfied by my own inquiries, and from sources that are strictly reliable, as to whether or not the reports concerning the destruction of the credit of the people of Kansas was really true. For this purpose I made a trip to Kansas in the early part of last week. I was in Leavenworth city Monday morning early; the very first man that I called upon was A. B. Sill, manager of the Globe Canning works and secretary of the Citizens' Mutual Building and Loan association. This association was established ten years ago. It has 625 members and has made 220 loans, aggregating \$300,000. These loans were made at 6 per cent, but the actual interest charged to borrowers was a trifle less than 5 per cent. The association has made but one foreclosure in its ten years' history and that was a volunteer surrender. This is a building and loan association that is principally doing business with wage-workers, who save up their little earnings and build little homes, and they are to borrow in Leavenworth city at 6 per cent, and at the end of the time, by releasing, they really do not pay but 5. That is certainly as favorable a condition as that of any Nebraska loan association.

"The next party that I called upon was Charles Peaper, cashier of the First National bank. Mr. Peaper is a republican. In response to my inquiry in regard to money he made the following statement: 'There is an abundance of loanable money in this bank. Our customers say that the demand for money will increase materially this fall.' The paid up capital of the First National bank of Leavenworth, of which Mr. Peaper is cashier, is \$300,000, and the average deposits are \$900,000. Mr. Peaper also stated that the loans made by his bank are at 8 per cent to any merchant that has reasonably fair credit and 10 per cent when money is high.

"Then I called on W. D. Kelly & Son and A. F. Callahan, real estate dealers and loan brokers. Both firms informed me that there was no difficulty in procuring money to loan on farms in Leavenworth county. The prevailing rate is 6 to 8 per cent on lands and 7 to 8 per cent on town property.

"A. M. Bain, real estate and loans, Leavenworth, stated to me that with ample security at 7 per cent there is more money available for loaning purposes than there has ever been before. I called on the register of deeds of Leavenworth county, and he certified over his name that mortgages filed within the last six months exceed in number those filed in any six months in the last two years. At Lawrence a reputable citizen stated that money is abundant for loans on farm property at 7 per cent both at Lawrence and Ottawa. Arriving at Topeka at 1:15 last Monday I made the circuit of the bank buildings, and here is the result:

"F. M. Bonebrake, assistant cashier of the Central National bank, made the following statement: 'The only trouble here is that we have more money than we can place. There is at least \$500,000 more now in our banks lying idle than we ever had. There is no trouble in getting money from eastern capitalists to loan on farm land.' This bank has average deposits of \$450,000.

"E. Henderson, assistant cashier of the First National bank of Topeka, made this statement: Money is easy now. We are discounting good mercantile paper at 8 per cent. When

money is tight we charge 10 per cent."

"John R. Mulvane, president of the Bank of Topeka, the largest bank in the Kansas state capital, with deposits aggregating over \$500,000, stated that that bank was loaning money at 8 per cent to merchants whose credit was fair."

"Mr. Mason, the paying teller of the Bank of Topeka and secretary of the Topeka clearing house, furnished the following figures:

Average clearings of Topeka in July, 1894.....\$1,507,700
Average clearings of Topeka for July, 1893.....2,142,671
Average clearings in August, 1893.....1,043,810
Average clearings to August, 1894.....2,332,100

In the light of this showing the corporation acrobats and political workers in the interest of the railroad candidate are very much disturbed.

TRUMBULL A CRUSHER.

He Knows the Populists Are Right and Has the Courage to Join Them.

Judge Trumbull did not stop to consider the fact that for every day in the last ten years there has been outstanding an average of at least \$5,000,000,000 in notes or other evidences of indebtedness on real estate. He ignored the important circumstance that about half of this represents money remaining due on land which was purchased for a much larger aggregate, and that the other half represents money borrowed for the purpose of making different kinds of improvements—building houses in the cities, and fencing, stocking, draining, etc., on the farm. At the beginning of 1890 the total of these mortgage indebtedness was about \$6,000,000,000. Now the effect of the free coinage which Judge Trumbull asks for simply would be to enable the people who have borrowed this \$6,000,000,000 which they have promised to pay to keep possession of the land and all the improvements thereon, and yet pay only half as much as they had agreed to pay. It that equitable?—Chicago Tribune.

It is not equitable. And it is not true. The effect of the free coinage which Judge Trumbull asks would be to prevent these borrowers from paying twice \$6,000,000,000 to their creditors. Under the present gold standard the purchasing power of a gold dollar has been nearly doubled, and therefore it requires almost twice the amount of every commodity to obtain a dollar that it did at the time these debts were contracted. Is that equitable?—Chicago Times.

POKER PLAYERS.

The People's Law Makers Gambling Away the Time.

Coming Nation: A Washington dispatch tells how a governor, a rich lobbyist and two congressmen played poker from Thursday to Saturday midnight in a swell hotel there, in which the winnings were \$20,000 (no body loses, of course). Say, you farmers at the plow and you workmen at the bench or tramping for a job, did you ever read how the kings and nobility held high carnival and carousal while the people starved? Of course you Americans would not submit to any such conditions! You would not pay rulers to gamble instead of making wholesome laws! You would not have your officials violate the laws of the land, gambling for a pot of \$20,000, while if any of you were to play penny ante you would be indicted by the next grand jury! O, you wise, shrewd Americans, how jealous you are of your liberties! Eleet gamblers and criminals for governors and congressmen! You deserve to sit by bare cupboards in cheerless quarters misnamed homes for your stupid party bigotry.

RUFFIANISM.

"The Want of Decency Is the Want of Sense."

Unfortunately there is a class of men in this country, usually democrats, who delight in making remarks at public meetings and at all other places derogatory to public speakers to whom they are opposed. They call them liars, old villains, traitors, etc., and act toward them in as insulting a manner as possible. It is quite common for them to brag of their "mother wit." They are so unfamiliar with good breeding and manners that they are insensible of the fact that they are acting the part of hoodlums. Their idea of free speech is to whip somebody that is opposed to them and to swindle them politically in every way they can.

We call the attention of all good people without regard to their politics to watch these men at every public speaking and see if they are Populists or not. See if the ruffianism and hoodlunism exhibit is not confined to the old parties.

Do You Do This.

"I write unto you not to keep company, if any man that is named a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolator, or a reviler, or a drunkard, or an extortioner, with such a one no, not to eat."—Paul.

Is a millionaire a covetous man? Is a millionaire an extortioner?

If not, how did he get the money? But then, there is no danger of any Populist keeping company with a millionaire.



GOT 'EM ON THE RUN.

GLORY HALLELUJAH!

POPULISTS WILL SWEEP WESTERN STATES.

The Coming Election Will Show the Greatest Political Upheaval in the History of the Republic—The Light Is Spreading.

Milwaukee dispatch: Robert Schilling, chairman of the People's party state central committee, returned today from a two weeks' trip in Wisconsin, during which he spoke at a number of places. He said the increase of Populist strength in the state was phenomenal. "We have congressmen nominated in every district of the state this year," he said, "with a good chance of electing Henry Smith in the Fourth, C. H. Van Wormer in the Seventh, J. F. Miles in the Ninth and William Munro in the Tenth district." He said the indications were that the party would carry Kenosha, Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Brown, Marinette, Florence, Oneida, Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Dunn, Burnett, Barron, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Green, Iowa and Richland counties. He predicted a big increase in Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Oconto, La Crosse, Buffalo, Dane, Rock, Crawford, Walworth, Vernon, Grant and Waukesha.

"In the town of Kiel, Manitowoc county," he said, "a town where we had two votes for President in 1892, there is a Populist club of sixty-two members. In Janesville, where Weaver had twelve votes, I addressed a meeting of a thousand people two weeks ago. We shall carry Winnebago county if the A. P. A. doesn't knock us out. The party has four clubs in Dane county outside of Madison. The Madison club has 150 members, and the indications are that we shall carry the city. The father of J. M. Clancy, assistant attorney general, is president of the Populist club at Stoughton. More than half the voters of the city of La Crosse are enrolled in the People's party clubs, while at Belvedere, Buffalo county, two-thirds of the voters are Populists."

Regarding the outlook in other states, Mr. Schilling said that North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Texas, Washington, Colorado, Nevada and Idaho were sure for the People's party this year. "In Nebraska," he said, "four, and perhaps five, congressmen out of six will be elected, and in California we shall elect two congressmen. The Oklahoma delegate in congress will be a Populist. We shall have the balance of power in Illinois."

Is Bland and the rest of the contingent of free silver democratic congressmen still camping at the forks of the road? The guide board shows that the road to the right, up the hill, leads to the summit of prosperity for the people, and honor, peace of mind and praise for their political champions. The road to the left goes down to perdition, where traitors live and die, dishonored and scorned by honest men; that is the road that Jumping Jack Inalls went.

FIELD NOTES.

We need a change and we need it now.

MONEYGRATS, plutocrats, autocrats, democrats.

We want more houses and fewer landlords.

By legislation the moneygrats have enslaved the people.

If you need good times in your business be certain to vote for them. Who feeds the landlords? Their poor and often defrauded tenants.

THIRTY-FIVE-CENT wheat and a short corn crop! Give me a Populist ticket, quick.

CHRISTIANITY in our daily relations teaches socialism. Aye, even communism.

Be sure you vote for the Populist candidate for congress. Don't act the fool any longer.

God has given the people bountiful crops. But the usurers have robbed them of their labor.

Sorrow, misery and death mark and accompany the rule of the old parties. Give the Populists a chance.

GREAT BRITAIN is running the world on a gold basis. In a few years more she will own all the young nations of the world.

ACCORDING to the old party arguments war makes better times. I that is true we ought to have war all the time.

It takes a wagon load and a big one of cotton or wheat to "buy a gun." Yet guns are in demand, especially in Kentucky.

ANOTHER such a revival of business as the democrats say we are having will knock the people into "cooked hats"—and Winchester.

Two Arkansas legislators (Bagel and Robinson) want to kill 10,000 Coxeymen. They would act more sensible to kill 400 congressmen.

It is about time congress abolished thousands of petty offices, and reduce salaries to correspond with the earnings of the people.

One of the first lessons of Free Masonry is that eight hours is a day's work, and every Mason that opposes eight hours as a day's work ought to be expelled from the order.

At every Populist defeat the old parties declare they have buried the Populist forces, and at the succeeding election there are more Populists than before. It is a lively corpse.

THE industrious cotton raisers have raised so much cotton to clothe the world with that the price has fallen below 5 cents, and the world can't use it at that, because there is not work for the people.

POPULIST—Now that cotton is 5 cents I need not tell you how to vote any more.

Democrat—Not much. I have voted

my last hard times ticket. Watch me put in a straight People's party ticket in November.

It takes 600 bales of cotton to pay the salary and trimmings of the average congressman, or the work of sixty-seven average one-horse farmers. In 1886 it only took sixty bales, or the work of six average one-horse farmers. Times do change.

Legislation for England.

Henri Waterson's paper, seconded by a Chicago paper, is mourning the disposition of congress to legislate for England and the inclination of the government to look to Great Britain for precedents. Here is a marvelous awakening from a Rip Van Winkle sleep. The government of the United States dare not sneeze unless it knows that Queen Victoria has taken snuff. It dare not enter into a financial obligation, not even to the extent of signing a dollar bill, until it is sure that the people of Lombard street approve of it. In its relations to Great Britain there is not much difference between India and America. The principal point of difference is that if India does not consent to be raped financially, the British lion will chew her up, while on the other hand, if the United States resists, Great Britain will buy congress, or in some other way allure our honorable innocents into making infernal fools of themselves. In either case the old lady gets what she wants. She has taken from us millions of dollars to which she had no honest right and is taking millions more. What were once her thirteen American colonies are a soft snap for Great Britain. She no longer has any trouble in their government; they take care of themselves and pay their own expenses, while they are still tied to the apron strings of their mother, who draws a handsome revenue from them. It is taxation without representation now as never before. The English bought our bonds and then manipulated legislation concerning them until the profit was colossal; they buy up our industries and the laws are fixed so that they can get their profits in gold, and our brethren across the pond have had a rollicking time with us for thirty years. It has been fun for them but death to us; and with thirty years' record of legislation for Great Britain by the Americans, the distinguished Kentucky editor has just become indignant. It is another case of locking the door after the horse is stolen.—Farmers' Voice.

The beast "that caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads; and that no man might buy or sell, save he that had the mark, or name of the beast, or the number of his name, is the tariff that nations set up, and under the pretense of helping the poor, they rob them. It does not allow any one to buy or sell unless they pay tribute to the tariff. Again it is represented in the trusts who require all wholesale dealers to sign contracts not to sell.

THE Second Best.

Every Vote Cast for the Populist Party Will Add to the Wealth of Those Who Have Been Robbed.

More than half the total number of families in the United States homeless, having no claim whatever to the house in which they dwell, an additional seventh whose homes are mortgaged, only 34 per cent of the families of the country who own their own homes free from incumbrance—these are some of the startling and thoroughly provoking conditions revealed by the United States census of 1890. The figures are as follows:

Number of families, 12,690,152; number of tenants, 6,623,935, or 52 per cent of the whole number; number of families whose places of abode are incumbered by mortgages, 1,696,890, or 14 per cent; number of families whose homes are free from debt, 4,369,527, or 34 per cent of the total number.

These figures include farmers and the people who live in villages, towns, and the smaller cities. The following table showing the conditions in these respects of thirty cities of the country, east, west, north and south, of 50,000 population and over, indicate how great is the disparity among urban families:

New York represents the extreme tendency to the concentration of land ownership, with its 94 per cent of homeless families subject to the caprice of the landlord. But the average of all the cities shows that the tenant families represent 75 per cent of the total number, while the average of mortgaged homes is 9 per cent, and of those free from incumbrance a pitiful 15 per cent.

Nor is this the most suggestive lesson of these census figures. In a nation where the people sang in truth but a few short years ago—

And Uncle Sam is rich enough
To give to each a farm—

to-day 33 1/2 per cent of our farming population are tenants, just about the same proportion that is found in Belgium, France, Germany and many other countries, while in Sweden the percentage of farm tenants falls to 17 per cent of the whole number. And yet Maj. McKinley and the advocates of protection boast of "the free land and the free homes which the beneficent policy of the republican party has encouraged and developed!"

What is the advantage, save that which generous nature gives, of the American farmer over his fellow who leases his patch of ground in the land ruled by a monarch?

The close sympathy between land and labor as indicated by the concentration of the former and the increase in the number of wage-earners, which is its unflinching concomitant, is suggested by a comparison of census figures for the last thirty years. In 1860 wage earners represented 55 per cent of those engaged in gainful occupations, including farmers; in 1890 the percentage had grown to 65, and in 1880 it had become 75—three fourths of the people dependent upon the remaining fourth for their means of livelihood; 75 per cent at the mercy of his majesty, the landlord!

The parallelism is startling, indeed, and the ever-increasing rents suggest the possibilities of the future if there be not something done to check the growing power of the few who own the land. No sincere, courageous friend of the people, no truly patriotic citizen who earnestly desires the perpetuation of popular government, can study these figures and read their larger meaning and not be impressed with the imperative and immediate necessity of such a reform as will restore to the people their inherent rights in all natural opportunities and bring the reign of the landlord to an end.—Chicago Times.

They Dodge Taxes.

The comptroller of the city of Chicago complains that the railroad companies don't pay taxes enough to the city to hire policemen enough to guard their property. This seems to be a common complaint with the railroad corporations. They are tax dodgers from Dodgeville. This is another argument in favor of government ownership of railroads. The railroad corporations are the first to violate the law and the first to demand its protection. It is high time that the people were awakening to these facts and taking steps in every state to compel the railroads to bear their share of the burdens of taxation. As a rule the railroads are taxed only at about one fifth of their capitalization, while other property in many cases is taxed at its cash value. The farm is taxed not only on its value, but on the value of the improvements that are put on it. The same rule ought to apply to the railroads, and if any difference, with more force, as no expense is ever incurred to protect the farm.

A FEW more such scandals as the Drayton-Borrowe, George Gould and William K. Vanderbilt episodes, and the reputation of the "400" will need a very large patch "onto" it.

VOTE FOR WEALTH.

BY YOUR BALLOTS SHOW YOUR THRIFT.

Every Vote Cast for the Populist Party Will Add to the Wealth of Those Who Have Been Robbed.

More than half the total number of families in the United States homeless, having no claim whatever to the house in which they dwell, an additional seventh whose homes are mortgaged, only 34 per cent of the families of the country who own their own homes free from incumbrance—these are some of the startling and thoroughly provoking conditions revealed by the United States census of 1890. The figures are as follows:

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PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

An ounce of justice is better than a ton of sympathy.

A pessimist is one who is happy only when he is miserable.

Things done simply from a sense of duty are seldom done well.

A man or woman is never much better than his or her reputation.

He who wears a solitary diamond ring is often partially left-handed.

Blessed are they among mortals who never weary of their own company.

Search not for the joint in the armor of ignorance, it was made without one.

Common sense is simply the sense that does not put square pegs into round holes.

Every burden of responsibility holds within itself somewhere a sweet compensation.

Cast your bread upon the waters, but do not wait until it is too stale for your own use.

They who cannot grow happy in witnessing the happiness of another are morally unsound.

No man has so many faults as his enemies declare, nor so many virtues as his admirers claim.

The man who is blessed with a good wife can meet with no irreparable loss save the loss of her affection.

Occasional solitude is as necessary to the symmetrical development of the soul as is sunshine to the flowers.

He who is once ensnared in the heart of a child may be sure of a friend as long as that heart continues to beat.

He who never asks questions through fear of betraying his ignorance is not likely to lessen that ignorance.

Like a broad gleam of sunlight sent into a gloomy dungeon is imagination to the human mind.—New York Independent.

Life is so complex that he who does you an injury today may find tomorrow that he has conferred a blessing upon you.

The Fighting Tailors.

The Fifteenth Light Dragoons, whose brilliant feat of arms at Villiers-en-Couche was commemorated in the Pall Mall Gazette, had a very singular and, indeed, for a British cavalry regiment, a probably unique origin. When in 1759 it was decided to raise certain corps on the model of the Prussian hussars, Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, of the Second Horse Grenadier Guards, A. D. C.,—to be famous, later on, as the "Old Cock of the Rock," and Lord Heathfield—was one of the officers selected for this service. The London tailors were at a strike at the time, and, with a disregard of prejudice which was amply justified by the result, the colonel enlisted a whole regiment of them, which was known as the First Light Horse.

On March 10 he was gazetted to the command of it. On August 1 it was at Minden, and every individual tailor in the ranks approved himself a horseman and a man. As the head of the First Light Horse, its colonel was thanked again and again by Prince Ferdinand for its services, and when, at the conclusion of the war, the regiment was reviewed by George III. in Hyde Park, the king was pleased to ask what he could do to mark his sense of its discipline and efficiency. Elliott naturally begged that the First Light Horse might be made "royal." In consequence it became the Fifteenth or King's Own Light Dragoons, and stands in the army list today as Fifteenth (King's) Hussars.—Notes and Queries.

The Lesser Evil.

"Dear me, John," said Mrs. Hicksworthy, as Mr. H. came home with a drum for his son Willie, "Why on earth do you buy Willie a drum? Isn't there noise enough in the house, with the baby crying all day, without that?"

"That's just the point," returned Mr. Hicksworthy. "I bought that drum so that Willie could drown the noise made by the baby with it. I'd rather hear a drum than a baby crying any day."—Harper's Bazar.

Good Hot Weather Drink.

For a steady, wholesome and thoroughly trustworthy drink when the thermometer registers ninety or thereabouts, we recommend, without hesitation, pure cold water.—Chicago Tribune.

A Mean Trick.

Museum Manager—What's all that disturbance in the lecture hall? Lecturer.—The Armless Wonder has stolen the Fasting Girl's lunch.—New York.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - Manager.

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 1, 1894.

For Representative in Congress,
FOURTH DISTRICT.

W. F. ALDRICH.
OF SHELBY.

THE TICKET.

Official Ballot, Election November 6, 1894.

[Mark a cross mark (X) before the name of the candidate of your choice.]

For Representative in the 54th Congress from the 4th Congressional District of Alabama.

Vote for one:

X WILLIAM F. ALDRICH.

GASTON A. ROBBINS.

Vote for Aldrich.

Vote for Aldrich.

Vote for your rights.

Was your vote for Kolb counted in the last election?

A vote for Aldrich will be a vote for Katy and the babies.

A vote for Aldrich will be a vote for a free ballot and a fair count.

Work for the people's candidate till the polls are closed next Tuesday.

Will a vote for Robbins next Tuesday be a condonation of the election returns in August last?

A vote for Aldrich will be a vote to protect the laboring men of this country against the pauper labor of Europe.

Do not let any appeal to your prejudice cause you to forget that you were swindled out of your vote in August last.

A vote for Aldrich will be a vote to keep the money of the United States at home to be circulated among our own people.

A vote for Aldrich will be a vote for more money and more industries, to give work to our own people; and furnish markets for our farm products.

You voted for Kolb and we counted you out, and now if you vote against Robbins we will count you out again. So say the organized democracy.

Aldrich represents more money and higher priced cotton, and Robbins represents gold bug democracy and low priced cotton, which will you take?

A vote for Aldrich will be a rebuke to the single gold-standard Cleveland democracy, which demonetized silver and lowered the price of cotton to four cents.

A vote for Robbins will be a vote to deprive your own "dear ones at home" of the necessities of life, and an education. Farmers and laboring men will you do it?

A vote for Robbins will be a vote to endorse the corrupt methods of the organized ballot thieves by which honest men are robbed of their offices after having been elected by the people.

A vote for Robbins will be an endorsement of the Cleveland administration, which demonetized silver and reduced the price of farm products and caused the ruin and desolation of the country.

An exchange asks "Is Grover Cleveland a democrat? Well, that depends. If being a traitor to his party, and selling out, body and soul, to the money power of Wall street constitutes him a democrat, then we are bound to admit that he is." "The People's Advocate,"

A vote for Robbins will be a vote to send the money out of the United States to pay for lumber, iron, coal and other manufactured articles. While our industries and our own laboring people are starving to death for want of work.

Will a single white man in Alabama who asserts or contends that Kolb was elected governor, allow the foolish and vague idea of negro supremacy to prevent him from voting for W. F. Aldrich for congress? We say no, a thousand

Will Aldrich is the friend of the poor man, and never forgets to ask after and to see to his wants.

Dallas county has enough votes, if we steal them, to beat any Kolb kicker, and we will do that little act. So say the organized.

Jeff-Pops as the organized call us, let us defend the faith that is in us by voting next Tuesday for a free ballot, fair count and for Aldrich for congress.

Aldrich's religion is questioned by the organized democracy, but his honest desire for a free vote and fair count is conceded by the same organized democracy.

A government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is desired by all save and except always, the thimble rigged double back action organized democracy.

Tommie Plowman's friends undertook to infringe upon our patent right to steal votes, say the organized of Dallas county. We won't stand it say the Dallas organized. So Tommie had to step down and out. Selah.

Who sends to the Orphan's Home free of charge, coal to warm and comfort the children and grand children of old Confederate soldiers now in the Home for Orphans at Talladega? Will Aldrich answer the little ones.

Rev. Mr. Sinnott of the Home at Talladega, will inform you who contributes and has contributed for several years, coal to warm the poor little Orphan white children, sons, daughters and grand children of Confederate soldiers.

If you believe that Kolb was elected, your votes stolen from you, then vote for Aldrich so that if stealing is tried again, you can contest the matter and prove to the world whether or not you were lying when you said Kolb was elected.

Just before the election all sorts of lies will be started by the organized democrats with a view of defeating Mr. Aldrich, the people's candidate. Reader, pay no attention to any reports you hear, but go to the polls and cast your vote for Aldrich.

Kolb followers, were you fooling yourselves and lying when you said that Kolb was defrauded and you cheated and swindled out of your votes in August last as well as August two years ago? If so then confess it by voting for Robbins next Tuesday.

"Billy Denson got the nomination in the 7th district agin my protest," says the Montgomery Advertiser, "and he aint, no true blue, and can be no longer officer of mine, and he is no longer a democrat, and I, the great Montgomery Advertiser, absolve all democrats from voting for Billy Denson."

The democratic party, in the new tariff law, of which they have so much to say, gives to the Sugar trust in the way of profit, all advantages considered, about \$50,000,000. In return for which the trust, it is said, subscribed \$500,000 to the democratic campaign fund. That's what they call relieving the people.

Did Tom Plowman according to democratic usage receive the nomination of that party for congress in this district? Yes, answers all of the organized but the bosses say "we must persuade Tommie and ourselves that the Jeff-Pops have been slandering us and Tommie must come down so as to give us an excuse to steal in the election, where stealing is worth something.

But the most infamous thing connected with the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, which the democrats have placed upon the statute book is the giving outright to the whiskey trust \$40,000,000 or 20 cents a gallon, on 200,000,000 gallons in bond at the time the law was passed. Farmers will you endorse such conduct by voting the democratic ticket next Tuesday?

David Bennett Hill wanted and sought the position of President Cleveland. "Hill is no President and I, Grover Cleveland, and greatest, from Buzzard Roost, declare that David Bennett Hill is not in it, and must be crushed, as well as all others who are fool enough to believe that democracy exist, while I, Grover, live. Give the bosses in the South the Federal offices, and let the farmers there have only five cents for their cotton. I will teach them that I am the party."

See that every Aldrich man in your beat goes to the polls next Tuesday.

No one contributes to the comfort of Orphans unless he is a believer in the Great I Am.

You know that you have been swindled out of your votes, and such being a fact, what difference is it to you who receives the goods.

Will you by voting for Robbins next Tuesday receive any benefit or consolation for having been robbed of your vote in August last.

Voters of Alabama, have you been swindled out of your votes by the organized democracy? Or have you been lying about the whole matter?

W. F. Aldrich believes in a free vote and a fair count, hence the so called organized democracy contend that such ideas or actions and even opinions misrepresent this district.

A populist editor was arrested the other day in Tenn., for calling a mass meeting of the citizens to protest against being robbed of their votes. The democrats call a protest against robbery, sedition.

Was Kolb elected? And if so, who swindled and robbed you of your ballots? Was it the negro, Aldrich or the organized democracy. Answer this question for yourself prayerfully, and vote accordingly.

Farmers of Shelby and the 4th district, do you want cotton to bring 10 cents a pound? If so, vote for Aldrich who will vote and work for an increase in the volume of currency, to be issued direct to the people without the intervention of banks.

When a democratic speaker tells you that Grover Cleveland is a friend to silver and a staunch advocate of the rights of the masses against the encroachments of the trusts and combines, he lies, either purposely or through ignorance—more probably the latter.—Ex.

The democrats realizing the fact that they are badly beaten in this district have resorted to their old weapon of warfare, straight out lying and slander. They wait till a day or two before the election so that the populist will have no chance to correct their slanderous charges. But the people are up to their little game and their lies will have no effect.

Cardinal Nunnerlee, Bishop Smith, Parson DuBose and Layman Williams of the Selma Times, Anniston Hot Blast, Columbiana Chronicle and Our Mountain Home, as well as Bro. Ayers of the Jacksonville Republican are awfully distressed about the religious state of this district, and desire and insist that our district ought not to elect any one to Congress who could possibly misrepresent or doubt the religion of the above enumerated brethren.

White men of the fourth congressional district, can you explain why the white counties in this district, to wit: Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Shelby and Talladega through their respective Probate Judges will in consideration of the payment of lawful fees, furnished to every enquirer and way faring man certified copies of the registration or poll list of their respective counties, while and when the the Probate Judge of proud glorious Anglo-Saxon, Dallas with nineteen hundred white voters and five or six thousand negro votes, refused to the enquirer, seeker, wayfarer man and even the request of the grand jury of that county, to furnish the registration list.

Voters of the fourth congressional district consider and meditate upon this question: How did the vote according to the organized pan out in this district in the August election. Did not Chilton, Cleburne, Talladega and Shelby counties, and white counties at that, go for Kolb by over eighteen hundred majority over Oates. What was Oates majority in Calhoun? Was it about four hundred? Is not Calhoun a white county? Now how about proud Anglo-Saxon Dallas county with its nineteen hundred, white and about five thousand colored votes? Was not Oates reported majority in this district in August over Kolb, over five thousand votes. Now dear voter what supremacy is developed and who brought this about? Was it W. F. Aldrich or the organized democracy? In five who enforced negro supremacy in this district.

EXAMINE THE RECORD AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF.

To the voters of the Fourth Congressional District:

The subsidized press has undertaken to destroy Mr. Aldrich, the reform candidate for Congress, by publication of many false charges, designed to mislead the people and defeat their choice. The most recent and unjust charge is, that Mr. Aldrich has "assailed Christianity and proven himself an enemy to liberty and progress."

In 1890 Mr. Aldrich attended a convention in Washington City, and from his speech on that occasion we extract the following as to Election Reforms:

"I think we can to good advantage observe and profit by the signs of the times. The tendency of the present time, induced by political chicanery and the use of money in elections, is among those who now have the ballot towards a contraction rather than an extension of that privilege or right. We see this tendency in the introduction of what is called the 'Australian system of balloting.' This system has been adopted in several states and meets with encouragement among many politicians. I have some objections to this Australian system of balloting, which I would like to present to you: The first and foremost objection is the method of secret ballot. To me the mere act of depositing the ballot is but—we may say—a precipitated result of free speech and should be free and above board. A secret or close ballot always means that there is in the minds of some a desire to shirk the responsibility of their opinion, or a desire to change the vote, and not to count it as it was cast. If we are to limit the franchise to those that cannot only read, but also write, I would suggest that this Australian system be freed from its secret ballot portion and so amended that the voter must write his name legible on the vote, which would serve as in banks as a voucher where all frauds, mistakes and errors could be easily corrected and traced." (Applause.)

That he has not assailed Christianity will be seen from the following broad and philanthropic declaration in support of Christianity as taught in the Bible:

"I want to touch upon one point—on this union of church and state, or rather we might perhaps say on the religious side of the question. I have been amused by the saying of an Irishman who remarked that 'God could take care of himself almost entirely'; and I think this remark embraces a great truth—it is unnecessary for us to legislate for the Almighty Father. There is another point which I wish to emphasize; if there is an undisputed fact as to the mission of the great Teacher, Jesus Christ of Nazareth, it was that he came to fulfill the old law, the Mosaic dispensation, and to create a new religion of purity, love and affection."

And the following is sufficient answer to the charge that he is an "enemy to liberty and progress":

"No one can read the accounts of the trials, the accounts of the convictions, the accounts of cases daily reported in our newspapers, without seeing that, in a majority of cases, there is no adequate defense for the accused. It appears to me that the duty of the state is to protect its citizens. In the ancient times it was said to be greater to be a Roman citizen than to be a king, because Rome defended her citizens; but now, if an American citizen goes to a foreign country and gets into trouble, or is misused, the whole nation—at least one would think so from the newspaper accounts—are up in arms at the great insult offered to American citizenship. But let an American citizen be accused in his own country and come into court, and he finds the whole power of the state against him. He finds the Judge, Jury, Sheriff and Deputies, and the whole machinery of the Court, paid by the opposition. The most intelligent, the best lawyers that can be obtained, fill the office of District Attorney, or other offices representing the prosecution, while the State, which should look upon an accused person as innocent until he is proven guilty, makes no provision whereby he can fairly present his case unless he has money and influence. An accused person has not an equal opportunity to use the police and legal machinery in the presentation of his case, nor in securing

to me that this lack of opportunity for a poor man to be freely and fairly heard has produced, and is causing a lack of respect for all law, and leads to anarchy. How can we remedy this state of affairs? It is useless to suggest the question unless we have a plan, practicable or impracticable, whereby this wrong and imposition can be lessened, if not wholly done away with. The plan we have to suggest—and when I say 'we,' I regret that there is not in English language a word, a pronoun, which is not 'I,' but means 'two in one,' because in this connection 'we' means my wife and myself, who are in perfect accord on all questions that can benefit humanity. [Applause.] We suggest this plan: That the nation—the government, State, National and Municipal—shall employ, as well as prosecutors, a set of officers who shall be termed Public Defenders, whose duty it shall be to see that the accused have a full, fair and complete presentation of their cases before the court. The only object for which Judges or courts are created is to obtain and it is particularly impossible to administer justice unless both sides are fairly heard. The taxes are collected with the idea of being used to protect the citizen, but should he be accused—and no one knows how soon they may be accused and find themselves standing in court, where there are millions for prosecution but not one cent for defence. We may say that words are useless; they are useless except they are accompanied with a certain amount of reason. There is no lack of oratory in this country. At the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue—we may say—there is a vast reservoir of oratory, fed by four hundred perennial springs, and if the reservoir of words, by some magic wand, could be transmuted into water, then we would indeed see a flood—greater than Noah's flood. At the time of flood water was very cheap, and the idea of creating a band of Public Defenders, with the arguments in their favor, may be regarded as also very cheap, unless there is some practical effort made to bring about this desirable result—to put this idea into form as a practical truth. We offer, as we have already offered in the little paper edited by Mrs. Gage, to donate \$5,000 each if \$100,000 can be raised to put the plan into operation in five cities, and to secure such legislation, both state and national, as to make this idea a practical part of our judicial machinery hereafter."

From the above extracts, it will be seen that Mr. Aldrich, in his own quiet way, was advocating reform in our election methods before "a free ballot and fair count" became the battle cry of Jeffersonians and Populists in Alabama. Before he held or sought public office, Mr. Aldrich contributed his time, money and talent in a noble effort to advance the condition of the poor and distressed. Towards a higher, a broader and better civilization his efforts for many years have been directed. In the interest of the masses he has struggled to destroy the classes. He believes in the Christianity that Christ taught, the freedom of conscience and individual liberty that Jefferson taught. The public press which supports ballot box stuffers and perjurers and Clevelandism, under the influence of British gold cannot be expected to sustain Mr. Aldrich. The people are the better judges, and will decide for themselves on the 6th of November.

Headquarters Campaign Committee Peoples' and Jeffersonians' Parties 4th Congressional District of Alabama.

Bon. W. F. Aldrich, Col. P. G. Bowman and others will speak at

Ton. A. P. Longshore and T. D. Parsons at Louisville Friday November 2nd 11 a. m.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich and Col. P. G. Bowman at Calera Monday November 5th 11 a. m.

Hon. S. M. Adams and Dr. R. A. Mosely, Jr., at Columbiana Monday November 5th 11 a. m.

G. B. Deans, Chairman.

P. H. Earle & Co., of Birmingham, are working for the trade of the farmers of Shelby, and they intend to have it if cheap goods and honest fair dealing will get it. The writer has shipped cotton to this firm two seasons and know whereof he speaks when he says they have so far given perfect satisfaction. They have three men traveling in Shelby soliciting orders, one of whom sold fifty barrels of flour in the Harpersville neighborhood last week. Read their advertisement in another column and then give them

Before buying your new bicycle look the field over carefully. The superiority of Victor Bicycles was never so fully demonstrated as at present. Our '94 line will bear the most rigid scrutiny, and we challenge comparison.

There's but one best---Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON.
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA.
CHICAGO.
SAN FRANCISCO.

DETROIT.
DENVER.

King of all Bicycles. *The Monarch* Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted. Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company, Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

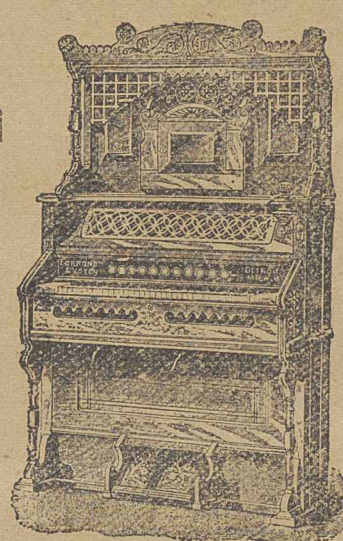
LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY on EARTH. WRITE FOR PRICES and CATALOGUE

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST

Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.



Sheet Music 10c I can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES, Anniston, Ala.,

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

—PUBLISHED BY— The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c.

The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by which they can furnish

The People's Advocate and Constitution, both for \$1.50

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 1, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
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One copy three months, .25

Farmer Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Bos, Judge.

Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, Chancellor.

County Court—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbiana as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 6, Mail and Express, 1:15 a. m.
No. 44, Local Freight, 3:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, 2:35 a. m.
No. 45, Local Freight, 7:00 a. m.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

This is our last issue before the election.

Read the appointment for public speaking at this place on Friday and Monday next.

Mr. F. B. Lloyd, (Rufus Sanders) lectured in the court house Tuesday night, to a good audience.

Do not forget the Oyster supper, at the residence of Mrs. Laura Armstrong, next Friday night. The ladies aid society of the Baptist Church, have undertaken to repair the vestibule of their church, and the proceeds will be applied to that purpose. Let everybody attend and help along the good work.

Frank Norris, after traveling over Texas, Arkansas and a part of Tennessee, has returned to his first love and may be found at his old case in the Advocate office, Frank, as all other young men before him, has learned, by experience, that there is "no place like home." Of course the fatted chicken was killed, and there was great rejoicing at home over his return.

A Card.

To our friends in the reform movement in the 4th Congressional District of Alabama:

Organized democracy is desperate, despairing of electing its candidate by the will of the people; as in 92 and again in August last, it is resorting to trickery, dishonesty and fraud to defeat our candidate. Again as then, the same fraudulent ballot-box methods will be resorted to, by fictitious majorities counted and real majorities suppressed, not only in the black belt county of Dallas, but as we have reliable information, the democratic chairman Dr. Ayres, has been to Talladega county, trying to get the managers to prostitute their high office and defeat the will of the people by stuffing the ballot boxes of that county in favor of the democratic candidate.

We appeal to you to defeat this effort of the would be destroyers of your liberties and rights as freemen, to bury them beneath an avalanche of votes on Tuesday November 6th and, thus overthrow this proposed conspiracy.

J. D. Hardy, Chairman.

CHEAP RATES.

To Montgomery, November 5th, To 16th, inclusive.

The great Southern Exposition will open at Montgomery, Ala., November 6th, and continues until the 17th.

The Southern Railway, (Western System) realizing the importance of this enterprise, hereby announces to the public low rates of one fare for the round trip, plus fifty (50) cents admission to the exposition grounds.

Tickets will be on sale November 5th to 16th inclusive, good to return five days from date of sale, except that tickets sold November 12 to 16th will be good to return until November 17th. Convenient schedules will be arranged so as to give the people an opportunity to go and return from Montgomery without delay.

For tickets and further information call on agent of the Southern Railway Company.

L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma.

W. A. Turk, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.

C. A. Ben-cifer, A. G. P. A., at Knoxville, Tenn.

A BASE SLANDER.

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of an able and exhaustive article in reference to the position taken by Col. W. F. Aldrich in the convention held in 1890, when it was said certain resolutions were passed condemning the churches as enemies of woman &c, in which the writer says that "Mr. Aldrich neither drafted, endorsed or voted for the resolutions, nor were the resolutions adopted by the convention." We have not the space to publish any of the letters giving the lie to this base slander, nor do we think it necessary. Col. Aldrich did not endorse said resolutions, and it is unnecessary to make a denial to those who are acquainted with him. He has lived in Shelby county for more than 20 years and has built up an enviable reputation as a high toned christian gentleman. He is a Knight Templar, and that is, of itself, sufficient evidence to any one who is acquainted with the meaning of the compass and the square. A tree is known by its fruit; and the many charitable acts of his since his residence in this county is an indisputable evidence of his christian character, and we would rather have his chance for Heaven than one of the Pharisees of the present day who goes to prayer meeting two or three times a week attends Sunday school and preaching on the Sabbath, and then goes to the polls on Monday and deliberately puts his hand in the ballot box and steals an honest man's ballot.

Such pious shams we despise, With folded hands and lips demure, They lift to Heaven their saintly eyes Then steal the earnings of the poor.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of chairman Hardy, which will be found in another column. If what he says is true, and we have no reason to doubt it, Chairman Ayers ought to be prosecuted in the Federal court for attempting to bribe election managers. It has come to a party pass in Alabama when a chairman of a district committee can go into an adjoining county and attempt to influence managers of an election to steal the ballots of honest voters.

While on this subject, we want to say, that the law gives to each party a manager and Col. Thompson, chairman of the state committee, has held that under the Sayre law each party is entitled to a clerk and a fixer. In some counties, and in a few towns in this county, the democratic manager refused, in the August election, to allow the populists a clerk and fixer. The refusal to allow both is prima facie evidence of an intention to commit fraud, and we advise our friends all over the district, to demand both clerk and fixer, and to enforce the demand. No honest man can object to giving to each party a manager, clerk and fixer. Our experience in this county is, that it is useless to hold an election with all the machinery in the hands of one party. Let each party have a manager, clerk and fixer of their own selection, and there can be no grounds for complaint.

A CARD.

CALERA ALA. Nov. 1st. 1894.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 4TH. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The circular sent out by the democrats yesterday, just on the eve of the election, charging Mr. Aldrich with being opposed the Christian religion, is a base slander, as can be easily proven. No such resolutions were ever passed by any convention, and the whole thing is gotten up for the purpose of misleading the voters of the white counties. Look out for other campaign lies between this and the election. They are desperate and will resort to anything to carry their point.

G. B. Deans, Chairman.

Col. Geo. V. Hebb, a prominent citizen of this county, died at his home, near Wilsonville, on the 20th. inst. Col. Hebb was about 80 years old and moved to this county in 1863, from Tennessee. He was at one time a member, and perhaps speaker, of the lower course of the Tennessee Legislature. The Advocate extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

For Sale.

Three top buggies at rock bottom prices. Apply to A. P. Longshore.

KELLEY AND ABERCROMBIE.

Last Friday Messrs. Kelley and Abercrombie spoke in the court house at this place to 34 voters, 15 of whom were Aldrich men. The appointment was for 11 a. m., but so few people came out to hear them, the speaking was postponed till 2 p. m.

Mr. Abercrombie spoke first. When we entered the room the first word we heard was tariff. That, together with abuse of the republicans and a little taffy to the populists was the burden of his speech. It was tariff, TARIFF, TARIFF. The republican high tariff, to hear him, was the cause of all of our troubles, and that now, the democrats having repealed the McKinley tariff, everything was lovely and the country would soon be prosperous. He did not tell the people that since the repeal of the McKinley tariff law, money had become scarce, cotton had declined two to three cents a pound, business had become paralyzed and the country filled with tramps. But he did tell the people that the democrats had put wool on the free list and the farmer could now buy woolen goods cheap. He made that assertion but did not prove it. He could have easily proved that the farmer got less for his wool and the manufacturer more for his goods. He did not tell the people, if he could, how the Wilson-Gorman law would bring relief. He did not tell the people how much the tariff had been reduced, and on what articles the reduction was made. He did not tell them that diamonds had been put on the free list. He did tell them that the tariff on silk goods, kid gloves, laces and embroiders, ostrich feathers china ware, brandy and liquors, havanna cigars paintings, and statuary &c., had been reduced while on articles used by the farmers and laboring men the tariff still remained. If he had he might have been troubled to explain to the few old farmers present how they were benefited by the new tariff law. He did not attempt to discuss the financial question and only alluded to it once when he laid down the astounding proposition that "no man of any sense ever thought that the scarcity of money had anything to do with hard times." And yet Mr. Abercrombie had a good deal to say about the ignorance of the populists. "Oa would the gift gi us" &c.

Mr. Kelley followed Mr. Abercrombie. He was sharp enough to know that he had no argument on his side, and did not attempt any. He is a jovial volubrious Irishman and amused the crowd very much by his yarns and witticisms. Altogether both speeches did good for Aldrich.

To the Trustees of Public Schools.

The annual state dividend of the school fund has been received, and a statement of the amounts coming to each township carefully sent to the trustees.

While the amounts are small; I trust that in the distribution of these funds, you will seek to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number.

Nothing of a partisan nature should once enter into your business. Have no pet schools, no favorite teachers, into whose hands you might be inclined to throw the funds, in order to collect on your part, some debt account, or board bill. Confer freely with the school patrons in your meetings and in locating schools, listen kindly and patiently to their wants and carry out their wishes as far as your best judgment, stripped of all partiality, will allow you, so to do.

Keep nothing of the school business hid from the people; let them know what you have done, and in fact, let everything be done open and above board, and all be well.

See that the interest of the humblest child of whatever race, is as strictly guarded as that of those more favored.

Remember that this is the children's money, and that the state and society, yea and Heaven itself, will require at your hands, a fair and impartial distribution of these funds.

Hoping that these suggestions may be taken in the spirit in which they are given, and that our relations as school officers may be pleasant and harmonious, each one rising above all selfish interests, will act well his part, and thus help in bringing about, "that greatest good to the greatest number."

Very Respectfully,

T. A. HURON.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

We urge upon our friends the importance of being at the polls early on the day of the election and remaining there all day. See that no illegal votes are cast on either side. In some beats in this county the law was openly violated in the last election. No attempt was made to prosecute because everybody knew the grand jury was packed. It will be different in the present election. Prosecuting will be in the Federal court at Birmingham, and that jury cannot be packed. See that the law is enforced in regard to illegal voting. In some beats in this county men voted in August who are not citizens of the United States. See that no man who has ever been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, votes. See that no man votes outside of the beat in which he actually resides. There is an idea prevalent among some people, that a man who lives near his beat line can choose his beat to vote in. Under the present law there is no such thing as a liner. If the line runs through his yard he will have to vote in the beat that his house is in. Challenge every such vote and see that the managers do their duty in requiring each challenged vote to make affidavit and sign in presence of the manager. Blanks for that purpose will, or ought to be furnished. Appoint challengers who will challenge all illegal votes and report all managers who violate the law. Able counsel have been retained to prosecute all such cases.

WHAT THE CLEVELAND BOOM ADMINISTRATION DID FOR COTTON.

In 1872, when Grant was elected president, the House stood 88 Democrats to 203 Republicans, the price of cotton advanced to 27 cents in New York.

In 1874 the House changed from 88 Democrats to 181 Democrats, making a Democratic House. Cotton declined to 18 1/2 cents.

In 1876 the House stood 156 Democrats to 137 Republicans. A Democratic House, and cotton declined to 13 1/2 cents.

In 1878 the House stood 150 Democrats to 123 Republicans. A Democratic House, and cotton declined to 12 3/4 cents.

In 1880 Grant was elected. The House stood 152 Republicans to 130 Democrats, changing to a Republican majority, and cotton advanced to 13 1/2 cents.

In 1882 the House stood 239 Democrats to 119 Republicans. Cotton declined to 12 cents.

In 1884 Cleveland was elected. The House stood 184 Democrats to 149 Republicans. A Democratic House, and cotton declined to 11 1/2 cents.

In 1886 the House stood 170 Democrats to 151 Republicans. A Democratic House, and cotton went to 9 1/2-16 cents. Cleveland Boom Prices.

In 1888 Harrison was elected. The House stood 150 Democrats to 173 Republicans. A Republican House, and cotton advanced to 11 1/2 cents.

In 1890 the House stood 235 Democrats to 88 Republicans. The prices went to 6 1/2 cents. These prices are quoted from Alfred B. Stephenson, cotton exchange, New York, and are New York prices.

Cotton sold before the war, under absolute Democratic rule, as low as 3 1/2 cents per pound.

Again 1894 the House is Democratic, backed up by a Democratic Senate and president, and cotton is worth only five cents a pound.

THE NEW HOME

TAKE NO OTHER. It is the BEST. There is nothing JUST AS GOOD.

from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

We make a large variety of these cheap machines for those who can not afford to buy the BEST. They are not so finely finished or carefully made as the NEW HOME.

Write for Our New Price List.

We will not be Undersold.

We want your order. If not for the best, for our next best. We have agents in nearly every town where you can get instruction, needles or repairs.

Write for Our New Price List.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,

Chicago, Ill., 25 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga., FOR SALE BY

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Birmingham, Ala.

A NEW FIRM!

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

We again come before the public with a neat and complete line of

WE WILL SELL FOR SPOT CASH ONLY!

Do not ask for credit, as you will be refused. We will have

ONLY one price?

and that the very lowest possible figure. We will positively sell goods at

A REDUCTION OF FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT.

lower than any house in town. Do not pay high prices any longer. Call and

SEE IF WE CAN'T SAVE YOU MONEY!

If you have not the cash to-day, it will pay you handsomely to wait a

few days until you get it, so you can buy of us at CASH (not time) PRICES.

Yours for business,

E. D. HALL & CO.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT LAST WELL CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,

1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several

Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in

1891. Incouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the

World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection

there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed and in competition those

great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have

had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judg-

ment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection

of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of estab-

lishing a seed business: 28 papers (extra large) of choice Vegetable

Seeds; 1 package containing 200 Annuals (Flowers); 1 package of my Col-

ton, "King's Improved"; 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all

post paid for \$1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free.

Address T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

"Pure," "Wholesome," "Has no equal." Sample 10c.

Allego. 1st time. 2d time.

"QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best.

1. Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Unit.) Claims a place above the rest.

2. With ten pennies get a sample of your Quaker City Day. Ho your pennies will re-pay.

3. Non-est tri-est! All suit-est. Refuse there will never be. Those who use Q. C. B. P.

For success will ever be full-low (Unit.)

Ask your grocer for it. Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Harness. \$24.50. No. 119 Road Wagon. \$27.

Have sold to consumers for 20 years. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling

carriage and harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. We

pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. We are

not for two years. Why pay an Agent \$100 to

order for you? Write your own order. Saving

free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES. Spring Wagons, \$25 to \$30. Guaranteed same

as sell for \$30 to \$35. Surreys, \$70 to \$100, same

as sell for \$100 to \$120. Top Buggies, \$25 to \$30.

Phonographs at \$75 to \$100. Wagonettes, \$100 to \$125. Delivery Wagons and Road Carts.

OUR HARNESS. We sell No. 1 Oak-tanned Leather

Single \$6 to \$8. Double Heavy, \$10 to \$12. Riding Saddles and Fly Nets, 5 per cent. off for cash with order. 6-page illustrated Catalogue free. Address

W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

—THAT—

I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR

MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

—:A Saw Mill:—

And I am prepared to furnish UNDESRESSED LUMBER in any quantities

at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE

Notice of Election.

There will be an election held at the various voting places in Shelby county, Alabama, on Tuesday, November 6th, 1894, during the regular hours, for the selection of a representative in the fifty-fourth congress, from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama. Witness my hand this 2nd day of October, 1894.

H. W. NELSON, Sheriff of Shelby County.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION FOR NOVEMBER 6, 1894.

Beat 1, Box 1—E. B. Nelson, E. Morrison and W. A. Tallant. Ret. Off. Sheriff.

Beat 1, Box 2—W. H. Bell, C. P. McLane and Frank Finch. Ret. Off. J. W. Thompson.

Beat 2—Hoson Pearson, E. C. Bristow and J. W. Willis. Ret. Off. G. E. Abbert.

Beat 3—W. D. Boyd, I. W. Bailey Jr. and Jas. W. Pilgreen. Ret. Off. J. H. Duran.

Beat 4, Box 1—Burr Nabors, W. S. Cary and Dr. H. W. Harrison. Ret. Off. J. G. Harris.

Beat 4, Box 2—D. N. Hudgens, Randall Hill and Jno. Cunningham. Ret. Off. Joe McMullen.

Beat 5—Jno. Harmon, Columbus Benton and W. H. Sturdivant. Ret. Off. H. N. Howard.

Beat 6—J. D. Ruffin, J. L. Roberson and George Wyatt. Ret. Off. Daniel Lambert.

Beat 7—J. B. Adams, C. L. O'Neal and W. E. Brinkerhoff. Ret. Off. Charles Hale.

Beat 8—W. A. Weldon, Harmon Thomas and L. R. Kendrick. Ret. Off. E. S. Martin.

Beat 9—R. G. Weldon, Jesse Taylor Jr. and E. W. Holland. Ret. Off. Amos Daniel.

Beat 10—B. S. Lowe, C. B. Henderson and C. A. Glaze. Ret. Off. M. E. Bates.

Beat 11—J. E. Adams, Hugh Shaw and M. B. Smith. Ret. Off. J. A. Mardis.

Beat 12—Sam Dunway, J. R. Jones and W. N. Gilbert. Ret. Off. N. H. Cross.

Beat 13—R. M. Deshazo, C. T. Lee and R. F. Cox. Ret. Off. B. F. Dawson.

Beat 14—J. M. Babu, P. L. Holcomb and Sam Collins. Ret. Off. W. H. Collins.

Beat 15—T. H. Baxley, R. T. Falkner and R. J. Byers Sr. Ret. Off. Joe Falkner.

Beat 16—Henry Fulenwider, J. J. Burk and C. W. Lovelace. Ret. Off. J. E. Elliott.

Beat 17—W. C. Denson, Jno. Bishop and J. A. Little. Ret. Off. T. D. Padgett.

JNO. S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate.

Wm. R. A. MILNER, Clerk Circuit Court.

H. W. NELSON, Sheriff.

Notice No. 15,252.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery Ala., September 24, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

NO. 23.

GEORGIA.

HURRAH for Georgia!

HAVE you heard from Georgia?

THEY are marching through Georgia.

CHARITY is a poor substitute for justice.

DO you see any prosperity hanging around?

THE next fierce gale will give us Georgia.

IF this is prosperity, save us from adversity.

ANY kind of fusion is simply trafficking for office.

THE more the People's party dies the bigger it gets.

ANYTHING is money only when declared so by law.

NEW People's party papers are being started every day.

THE more money there is the more happiness we have.

AND now brace yourself for the news from Texas.

SAY, the People's party is dead in Georgia, "don't it?"

THE next time the People's party dies it will carry Georgia.

THE prosperity which was to have "ariv" has not "arrov."

THE People's party is growing faster than it ever did before.

THESE are prosperous times for the men who have the money.

DEMOCRATIC congressmen lie nearly every time their mouths go off.

TOM WATSON will be a member of the next congress. This is official.

THE cuckoo politician's cheek is about on a parity with his greed for office.

AFTER the election the democratic party will be dead, but it won't know it.

GREED and grab are the two prominent characteristics of the two old parties.

BOTH old parties are so rotten that they have started to fall of their own weight.

THE best way to get ready for the campaign of 1896 is to organize legions everywhere.

THERE is only one free silver party. That is the party whose representatives vote for free silver.

WHILE the bankers continue to control the currency they will grow richer and the people poorer.

THE democratic people stood on the Chicago platform, but a democratic congress sat down on it.

MAKING "honest dollars" consists in taking the debtor's property and conveying it to the creditor.

THE millionaires are supporting the two old parties, and so are the owners of trusts and corporations.

ONE reason land (dirt) is cheap is because the two old parties are driven to a mud slinging campaign.

THE vote in Watson's district in Georgia says that gentlemen will represent it in the next congress.

HOW LONG has this fight over the tariff been going on? Will somebody tell us? And when will it end?

A SILVER dollar may not be worth but 58 cents, but it will buy twenty pounds of cotton all the same.

ONE of the most difficult things to do nowadays is to give a good reason for voting for either of the old parties.

THE reason the two old parties can't be true to their principles is because they can't serve God and Mammon.

IF Bryan of Nebraska wants to go to the senate by the aid of Populist votes, let him get into the Populist party.

HAVE you heard from Georgia? The state was only saved by wholesale fraud perpetrated by the democrats.

IF the fool killer wasn't so far behind with his work no man would be allowed to collect interest on what he owes.

THE farmer who is selling his wheat for 40 cents or his cotton for five cents is doing a great deal of hard thinking.

THE democrats of the Third congressional district, in Ohio, have nominated Paul J. Sorg's "barrel" for re-election.

THE burden of all democratic speeches now are efforts to explain why the democratic party is not democratic.

EVERY usurer is supporting one or the other of the old parties. He regards the People's party as his enemy.

THE "honest dollar" by the plutocrat's standard of measure is the dollar that robs the producer of most of his earnings.

THE political freebooters counted nearly 28,000 majority against Kolb of Alabama in seven of the black belt counties.

I AM for free silver—and for Grover Cleveland to veto any free silver bill that congress may pass—Democratic consistency.

THE republican party did just what the money power wanted them to do, and the democratic party is doing the same thing.

THE republican party ought to be thankful to the democratic party for doing the work it wanted done but was afraid to do.

THE man who continues to vote the democratic ticket after all the broken pledges of that party is more of a partizan than a democrat.

OUR present distressed condition was brought on by legislation by both of the old parties. They have been at the helm for thirty years.

IT is hard for the tumble bug politicians to maintain a parity between their promises and performances, without a change of ratio.

ACCORDING to democratic evidence there is one thing the senate tariff bill did not protect, and that is the record of the party that passed it.

THE reason the silver democrats (if there are such things) don't join the Populists is they don't think the party is strong enough to give them office.

THE farmer who sells twenty pounds of cotton or three bushels of wheat for a dollar has the consolation of knowing that the dollar is "good."

THE democratic speakers are indorsing the record of their party. That settles it. The only pure democracy there is now is in the People's party.

THE republican party is very ungrateful in denouncing the democratic party for doing the very things it would have done itself had it been in power.

BOTH old parties favor bonds, banks and trusts; otherwise there wouldn't be any bonds, banks and trusts. All of those things are authorized by both old parties.

THE Populists didn't carry Georgia, but they increased their vote to such an extent it sounds the death knell to bourbon democracy in that state and in the south.

IT has frequently been charged by democrats that David B. Hill was not a democrat, but he got the democratic nomination for governor of New York all the same.

SINCE the democratic party has no principles to speak of, it is not strange that the most enthusiastic democrats are the ones who are drawing the largest salaries.

THE funny part of it is that the silver men can't make a speech or an argument in favor of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without falling back on the fiat money basis.

ONE of the difficult things for the old party politicians to do is to make the people believe that prosperity and 5 cent cotton and 40 cent wheat mean the same thing.

ABOUT this time two years ago the democrats were expecting big things if they were only given the "chance." They were given the "chance," where are the "big things?"

BRING on that business boom. The Sherman law has been repealed and the McKinley tariff knocked higher than a kite. Where is the prosperity that was to follow?

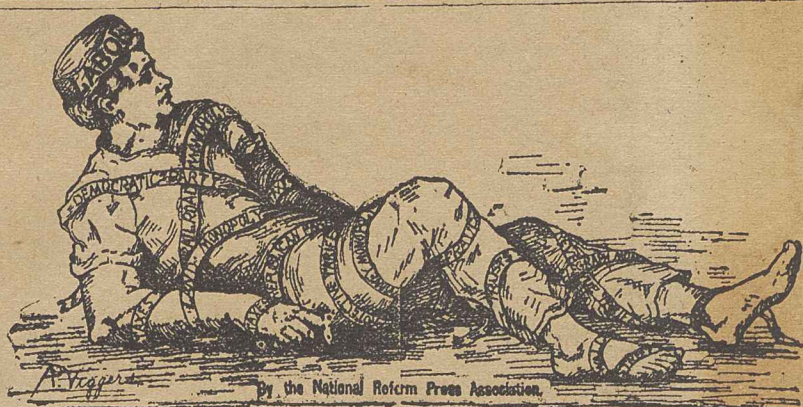
WE are told that the evidences of a revival of business are here. That may be true, but what we want is the revival itself, the other fellows can have the evidences.

THERE never has been any good reason given for the government hiring out its credit to the banks at 1 per cent and authorizing the banks to loan it to the people at 10 per cent.

CONTRACTING the volume of money is equivalent to taking a short hitch with a lever to lift a weight. It is easy on the fellow that has the money, but hard on the man who has the property.

THE nation is losing \$10,000,000 a day in the production of wealth by the enforced idleness of 4,000,000 men and women, all for the purpose of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

THE democratic tariff bill was a bad thing before it passed and how the democrats did go for it, but now it is a daisy. As grow eaters the democrats take the cake—and what cold pie there was left.



THE SLEEPING GIANT AWAKES.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

WHOM WILL YE SERVE, GOD OR MAMMON?

All Interest Is Usury—The Spirit of True Christianity so Pervades Society Everywhere That It Overleaps All Creeds—The Omaha Platform.

The merchant makes the selling price of his goods so as to make a given per cent. He takes no account of his labor now; the dollar is God so far as doing business is concerned, and per cent the law that governs the case. On what grounds is he exempt from God's first law, "in the sweat of thy face," etc? On the ground that money can grow and produce other money by drawing interest. The railroad levy charges for freights and fares high enough to cover all expenses, and make the desired per cent dividend. The railroad magnates, if they work at all, it is not for wages, but per cent. The capitalist who runs a foundry proceeds on the same line. Wages are cut down to the starvation point so that capital can draw its per cent. The law governing commerce all over the civilized world is Mammon worship. Money is the god of commerce. We may sneer at it, or deny it, but the fact remains.

Now, the question up for settlement is, which shall rule the world, God or Mammon? And it will not down.

The men who think they can make the world wag on under the old reign of Mammon worship, as our blind so-called statesmen do are a badly mistaken set of demagogues. Mammon worship is slavery. The world groans and writhes under it. It is contrary to the true impulses of the human heart. Let some great calamity befall a community, such as the Johnstown flood or the great fires of the northwest, and the impulses of man's better nature rise above the law of per cent, and money and supplies are poured out without stint. True socialism asserts itself in such emergencies. The world is one great family.

"An injury to one is the concern of all." The masses begin to "catch on," and understand this question. What a laborer produces or earns by labor belongs to him. To take it from him without giving him an equivalent is to rob him. This is exactly what per cent does. It elevates money above man.

I don't want to even seem to oppose the efforts of any true reformer. But I want to say in the spirit of love that the advocates of single tax are very much mistaken when they claim that it is the remedy for all the questions which vex and agitate society. No system of reform can amount to very much which admits usury into its makeup. Mr. George believes in usury. He says he thinks that single tax would rather increase the rate of interest. He thus proclaims himself one of the high priests of Mammon. Land monopoly, and every other monopoly, is the result or fruit of Mammon worship.

The remedy.

How are we to obtain the remedy? How is the world to be emancipated from the slavery of Mammon worship? What agency can accomplish the work? The church ought to do it. It is the God ordained agent to do it. But it can not do it now because it will not. The church believes in interest or usury. It is making spasmodic efforts to raise funds to endow colleges, high schools, etc., so as to feed and fatten them on usury. The church, preaching and teaching as it now does, a false system of Christianity, can never raise society to any higher plane than it now occupies. It may benefit individuals, but can never remove the system of mammon worship that enslaves the world. It don't tend in that direction. The present perverted system of Christianity has been taught for ages, and "where are we at?"

A bad system in the hands of good men (if such a thing be possible) will have the same effect as it would in the hands of bad men. It will take as many paupers to make a millionaire out of a Christian (if such a thing could be done, but it can't) as to make one out of an atheist. There is more true Christianity in the labor organizations, so far as civil government is concerned, than there is in the church. I don't know of a church that don't believe in and practice interest taking. I don't know of a labor platform, either national or state, that don't condemn usury. The spirit of true Christianity so pervades society everywhere that it overleaps all creeds.

This war now raging between capital and labor is an "irrepressible conflict." Here is the philosophy of the question: Labor works for wages; capital works for per cent. In the production of wealth the world recognizes the law of justice that the "laborer is worthy of his hire;" that his wages on one end of the scales must balance the product on the other end.

But when we enter the domain of commerce or exchange this law of justice and right, this law of God, that "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is ignored and disregarded. All commerce is based on per cent. Labor in the production of all wealth, bow to God and his law; but capital in carrying on commerce bows to the dollar, and recognizes no law but the law of per cent.

Don't you see at a glance, reader, that these two methods of doing business are diametrically opposed to each other? The law that labor recognizes is the law of the great Father above; the law that capital works by is Mammon worship. "Ye can not serve God and Mammon."

The Prophet Caneel, standing on the mountain peak of prophecy, saw the great empires of earth (Dan. 2 chap.) come up and go down in succession, until a form of government came on the stage that was to "stand forever." In the 2nd chapter the permanent government is called the "little stone cut out of the mountains without hands." I the 7th chapter the prophet had a view of the same governments of earth rising and falling in succession, until a permanent one came on the stage which is called the "Ancient of days." This name alludes to the fact that it is to be a government modeled after the Hebrew republic in which the masses chose their rulers, and Moses instructed them to "choose men who fear God and hate covetousness." This "Ancient of days," the prophet tells us to be a government in which the "people of the Saints of the Most High should take the kingdom (government) and possess it forever and ever."

We are now witnessing in this closing decade of the nineteenth century what the prophet saw ages ago. The people are moving every where in the civilized world, to take the governments. The principles of the Omaha platform are in perfect harmony with the ten commandments, and the sermon on the mount. While it is equally true that no man can vote for either of the old parties without thereby voting to sustain mammon worship.

Therefore, my fellow countrymen, the lines are drawn, the issue is before you. You can not dodge it. Whom will you serve, God or mammon? The time is here when the "God of heaven is going to set up a kingdom (Dan. 2, ver. 44) that shall never be destroyed." Will you aid in this heaven ordained work?

We are living in the most interesting period of the world's history. This conflict between the true worship of God and some form of idolatry has raged through all the ages.

Mammon worship is the last form of idolatry. It is the most refined, the most subtle, and most world wide, and with all, the most powerful form that ever existed. But its end is near. It will die hard, but it must die. Reader, don't you want to have a hand in killing it? It is the greatest of all curses, the most blighting enemy of the human race. The sooner it dies the better. The People's party is its only enemy, and it is the duty of every voter to vote for humanity and God.

How to Increase Business.

Geese whizz how merchants do display and advertise cut prices on goods, trying to sell them to people, who need them bad enough, but have no money and can get none. If they would expend half their energy in trying to find out why the people who buy of them have less money than in former years, and the bankers and such who do not buy of them have all the stuff, they would soon fix things so their force of help would be inadequate to meet the effective demand for goods. They are about as wise as the diamond merchant who cultivated the patronage of beggars. Merchants, read up. You will then know what to do.—Coming Nation.

ONE of the peculiarities of democratic congressmen is that they favor protection when it protects the interests of their own state, but call the same kind of protection robbery when it protects the interests of another state.

FOR ANOTHER CHANGE

TRIUMPHANT POPULISM SQUARING ABOUT '96.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Legion Preparing His Division for a Gallant Fight and a Glorious Victory for 1896.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.

The campaign of 1894 is nearly over. The work has been hampered all the year by lack of organization and want of money. Owing to the severe illness and family affliction of our brother George F. Washburn, we were unable to put the Legion rebate plan in operation. We will be ready with the advent of the new year and we hope the 300 Legions who want to try it will renew their efforts at once. We can win the battle in 1896 if we can raise the money for a legitimate campaign. The old parties would be trodden in the dust if it was not for the untold sums contributed by the millionaires on both sides of the water. We can raise all the money we need, but wasted effort must cease and the whole party mass in solid lines. One way would be for all to join the Legion and contribute 10 cents a month to the campaign fund. Another and the surest way is the operation of the Washburn rebate plan. Combine your trade, buy only of the business men who will contribute to our fund by buying "legion credits" and giving them back to our members as a rebate on their purchases. You object, that it involves cash trade, thousands save greatly by only buying for cash, thousands are obliged to, and thousands only buy when they have cash. All such can combine trade. If you can mass the trade of 25, 50, 100, 200 or 500 on the firms only who deal with us we can raise one million dollars for 1896. You object that you can not raise the money to pay cash for the "legion credits," cease to throw money away on movements that retard rather than advance our work, and if you have breath of life enough to live until spring comes you can hold entertainments and raise the money.

Send to George Howard Gibson, Lincoln, Neb., and get his grand song book and lead a concert with the aid of the young people and women and raise the money. Hundreds of Legions have provided all the money needed to carry on local campaign work. You can all do it. Show to the merchants that you can combine a given trade and they will advance the money to pay for the credits. This is no new plan. To-day an organization, almost like the legion, produces all the money needed to make the great people's campaign in Germany. The rebate plan nets 20 per cent to its members in one of our cities. It has worked for several years under the direct observation of Mr. Washburn, who drew our plan on national lines.

The legion plan has been approved by our executive council, which is composed of the same men as the national executive committee of the People's party. We have sent out thousands of constitutions containing the idea in Article VII. It is simple and all it needs is intelligence, zeal and integrity. No Legion is obliged to use it; that is determined by your own action. No member can be compelled to take it, but the more you combine the more money for each member and the national and state committees of the People's party.

The complaint was made at first that the Legion fees were too high. They were made the same as the Farmers' alliance, but we reduced them to 80 cents for charter of original Legions and 20 cents for changing alliances, clubs, leagues and all other farm or labor orders. Dues have not been exacted in this way, for the burden has become greater than we can bear. Myself and family have performed the labor without a cent of compensation and are out hundreds of dollars besides our time for two years. We have not complained, though we know our members have paid thousands of dollars to join non-partisan orders that have performed their missions and have not a dollar for the authorized work of the party. Every committee has been bankrupt all the year, and if this is to continue during 1895 and 1896 we might as well fold our banners and let the enemy overwhelm us.

The time for plain speaking has come, and all the organizing energy of this party must be combined in one partisan organization if we win. Wasted, misdirected effort must cease. The farm and labor orders are mainly on paper and I simply quote what their leaders have said to me. They have performed a grand work and graduated their members into partisan politics. It is a great mistake to suppose the legion will disband the labor unions. They work side by side in harmonious companionship and the legion is simply the People's party club.

It is no experiment. It is planted in thirty-eight states. The best workers in the People's party hold our commissions. Many of them have waited, but now the sober sense of all the members of the party impels them to band together in the Legion work.

It covers every situation demanded by the party. All economic measures are discussed in its meetings. Clubs will largely disband when the fall elections are over. They have never had any systematic plan. We change them to Legion for 20 cents for charter and supplies.

The following is the indorsement of the national committee of the People's party:

Legion Circular.

All Farm and Labor orders, People's Party clubs, Silver leagues and all other organizations in full sympathy with the People's party, can be organized into the Industrial legion for 20 cents, which is simply the cost of postage and supplies. All persons, male or female, over fourteen are eligible for membership, and where they have no organization the charter fee is one dollar, which is used to pay the expenses of printing and postage. Where the people are utterly unable to afford to pay this one dollar, they can send the postage as above and cost of supplies. Quartermaster General George F. Washburn has perfected a wonderful plan for the benefit of the legion. It will be known as Article VII of the constitution. It will benefit each member, pay all of his dues, and net all the money that is needed for political and educational work. It is simple, easily understood, and has been thoroughly tried, and we earnestly request all organizations to turn into industrial legions as rapidly as possible, so as to take advantage of this plan.

PAUL VANDERVOORT, H. E. TAUBENECK.

We have 1,000 Legions in line already. We have the additional endorsement of nearly all the state committees, who all hold for another year. They see the absolute need of this organization.

Arkansas, after a noble fight in September, where they gained all along the line, have issued a grand state committee address and urge the people to organize Legions and asked all clubs to turn into Legions at once, and they are now writing from every county. Let this example be followed in every state.

Let us inaugurate the great conflict of 1896 by rallying everywhere into local legions, so we may be ready for the battle. We have millions to contend with. The enemy are entrenched; they control both the old parties; they have allies across the sea. It will need the grandest effort the world has ever witnessed to win the victory. In our ranks rest the hopes of a peaceful settlement at the ballot box. The enemy are eager to use force. They control the army and navy and have the money power of the world to support their cause. Five hundred thousand battle-worn old veterans who once wore the blue and gray, are banded together to save the nation from the horrors of civil war. Once they contended like men in the arena of blood. Now, thank God, under the old flag Washington, Adams and Jefferson gave us the touch elbows to save the nation from destruction. We want 1,000 brave, devoted men and women who with a willing spirit of self sacrifice will march forward and overcome all obstacles and plant the banners of the Industrial legion in every voting precinct in the land. If this is done the People's party will capture the white house and congress in 1896. Who will volunteer? Send for papers and let all clubs, alliances, farm and labor orders procure charters at once.

PAUL VANDERVOORT.

The Political Bore.

The reform movement is not without its political bores. He comes into the office and is perfectly willing to sacrifice an hour of his valuable time while he relates how he unmercifully skinned the Hon. Erastus Pettifog up at Hogstarch school house, or how he soared into the ethereal realms of fluency while the great Hypocritus Petulantus hung his head and felt the crushing weight of his masterly logic. Or, perhaps he will tell you how the paper ought to be run and offer his service; by contributing now and then over his own name, in order to give the paper influence and prestige with a certain class of people with whom he is exceedingly popular. Or perhaps he buttonholes you and gently leads you entirely out of your own office while other fiends are counting up impossible majorities on the margins of your "copy." It never seems to dawn upon him that it constitutes brains, thought and time to get up a paper, or that the editor's sanctum is not the best place in the world to loaf and air his views and chew his cigar stumps. There are different types of the political bore. Some you can shake off by leaving the state. Some will face you if they have to travel in a circle at the rate of six miles an hour to do it. They are born, but we never, never heard tell of one dying.

The country merchants and bankers who vote for contraction of the currency are sawing off the limb between themselves and the tree, and every now and then we hear something "drap."

The plutocracy, by corrupting the government in order to rob industry, is girdling the tree of state; and when the tree decays and falls the topmost bough will lie as low as the smaller twigs.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Little things are great to little men. The place is dignified by the deer's deed.

Sorrow's best antidote is employment.

We are shaped and fashioned by what we love.

On the soft bed of luxury most kingdoms have expired.

The farmers are the founders of civilization and prosperity.

Occasionally a man gets mad, and then you find out his real sentiments.

Just the moment a man thinks he is strictly in it, some one "slights" him.

Nobody knows what love is, and some people wreck their lives trying to find out.

You will miss it if you undertake to measure a man's religion by the length of his face.

There is a divinity within us who breathes that divine fire by which we are animated.

The glory of love is that it delights in doing for nothing what others will not do for pay.

True bravery does not need to have a brass band nor a city press so witness its heroism.

Strength alone knows conflicts. Weakness is below even defeat, and is born vanquished.

The man who is bent on picking a flaw, need not go far; he can find what he wants near home.

Tomorrows may be long coming, but they keep coming. Time is a mill, and tomorrows are but the dust of its grindings.

Happiness is the only good. The time to be happy is now. The place to be happy is here. And the way to be happy is to make others happy.

How many there are who spend their youth yearning and fighting to write their names in history, then spend their old age shuddering to read them.

A Rare Collection of Buttons.

A small boxful of buttons is as many as most women care to have in the house, but there is a lady in Roxbury who has buttons enough on hand to fill three large dishpans. This unusually large supply is the result of a hobby developed by Mrs. Mary E. Harris thirty years ago, and persisted in until her collection of "all different" buttons amounts in numbers to 12,000. Thirty years ago people did not know so much about buttons as they do now. Then they thought there were only 999 varieties. Mrs. Harris, however, had a conviction that there were many more kinds, and on a wager to that effect she began her collection. In less than a year she had 999; but once started as collector the fascination of the pursuit has held her continuously and she even now sometimes adds a button to one of her many strings.

Mrs. Harris knows almost every button in her collection. Some of them are well worth knowing. One, for example has been worn by a soldier in Napoleon's army. Another came from the coat of one of Washington's patriots. Still another brass button is a souvenir of the war of 1812. There are buttons from the uniforms of half-a-dozen European armies, as well as from those of South American Republics. Buttons that did service in the Confederate army are now the comrades of buttons representing many different state coat-of-arms. An Irish button rests peacefully by the side of a Scotch button, while miniature beer-kegs, acorns and other novelties are to be found in proximity to half-reliefs of horses, deer greyhounds, wolves, butterflies, mosquitoes, and other figures—Boston Transcript.

When Buying Shoes.

Someone who seems to know says that in buying shoes that it is well to remember that the feet are one-third of an inch longer when the body is standing than when seated, and the elongation is further increased when walking, for the weight is then thrown entirely on one foot at each alternate step; so that in choosing one's boots it is absolutely necessary that an allowance should be made for this. The shortness may not be felt at once, but after a few weeks it becomes very manifest; and moreover, by forcing the great toe back it is apt to produce a bunion on the joint. The smart retailer can often turn this knowledge to advantage when fitting his patrons, and much delay in choosing a good fit may be avoided. A bad fit, whether the fault of the patron or the retailer, generally discredits the latter and in this way hurts his trade.—Detroit Free Press.

Who struck Bennett Hill?

Three southern states gone republican. How does that sound to a Cleveland democrat?

Twenty three states elect a solid republican delegation to congress. And yet Cleveland is a great man.

Ohio 150,000 republican majority. New York 200,000 republican majority. David Bennett didn't save her worth a cent.

But for the counting machine in the South, there would not have been democrats enough elected to congress to give each committee one.

The special from this place to the Age-Herald, on the 7th, purporting to give the "facts" about the shooting at Harpersville on Tuesday does not contain a single truth.

We held back the Advocate so as to give our readers the latest news. We have heard from everywhere except Dallas and the fourth ward in Anniston. They are waiting to see how many it will be necessary to count for Robbins.

It is due to the better class of democrats of beat 10, such men as Samuels, the Borums, Sharbutt, Lipsey, the Chandlers, Logan and others, to say that they did not countenance aid or abet in the conspiracy to prevent a fair election at Harpersville on Tuesday last.

Every beat in Shelby repudiated ballot box stuffing democracy except one and that one would have done so, by three to one, but for the conspiracy entered into at this place by which the populist and republicans, under promises of a fair election, were fooled into going to the polls unarmed to be shot down by a set of heedless and hired assassins.

The conduct of the hired assassins at Harpersville on Tuesday last when they found the populist and republicans were unarmed, was enough to make a dog laugh, when the shooting first commenced they were so excited that they fired on their men, and one fellow stood right over Frank Carter lying on the ground and shot at him three times without touching him. But when it was all over and they found that the Aldrich men unarmed, some of them got very brave and pawed the earth.

We understand the hired assassins of beat 10 have made some pretty strong threats against the editor of this paper. To all such threats we pay about as much attention as we would the braying of a jackass. The editor of the Advocate, as long as he lives, will be found bating for what he honestly and conscientiously believes to be right in politics and religion regardless of who it pleases or displeases. He has but a short time to live, in the natural course of events, and when he is assassinated there will just be one less out of three thousand in Shelby, the ranks will close up and the procession move on to victory. We are ready to be satisfied whenever it becomes necessary.

The assassins of beat 10 beat are disposed to give undue credit to the efforts of the editor of the Advocate in behalf of fair elections. They labor under the mistake, made by many, that this movement is led by one man or set of men. The editor of the Advocate, while he has done, and will continue to do, all he can, for the advancement of the reform cause, is a small factor in the work. The people are running this movement and if these fellows had ever taken time to read any, they would have learned that no man is leading them. A few men were fool enough to believe that their influence was necessary to carry on the movement, but when they stepped aside to their great astonishment, the procession moved on leaving them standing on the road side by themselves. No, the only way to stop this movement in Shelby is to kill the three thousand people who sympathize with it. The disposal of one, or one hundred, will not check it.

WHERE ARE WE AT?

A Regular Land Slide All Over the Country.

CLEVELAND DEMOCRACY REPUDIATED EVERYWHERE.

NEW YORK GIVES 200,000 MAJORITY FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

Tennessee Wheels Into the Republican Column and Elects a Republican Governor.

Alabama Sends Two Republicans and Two Populists to the 54th Congress.

Hon. W. F. Aldrich Elected In the 4th District by a Handsome Majority.

He Carries Every White County in the District by Good Majorities.

The Ballot Box Stuffers of Dallas County and the City of Anniston may Attempt to count Him out, But will Fail.

Old Shelby Comes to the Front With a Majority of 1100, Which Would Have Been Increased to Over 1200, If the Populists and Republicans Had Been Allowed to Vote at Harpersville.

At the time of going to press it is impossible to give the exact vote in the county, district, state or nation. Enough is known, however, to make it certain that Cleveland democracy have been snowed under everywhere. The black belt districts of the south have counted in the democrats as usual but the white men of Alabama, and every other state, have repudiated the corrupt methods of the Cleveland democracy, where a fair election could be held.

In our own county of Shelby the majority for Hon. W. F. Aldrich, our gallant standard bearer, was 1097 and could the populist and republicans of beat 10 have voted it would have been 1200. Every precinct in the county gave a majority against the democrats. From the valley, from the mineral district, from the mountains all over the county the report is the same, repudiation of the corrupt methods of the ballot box stuffing democrats, horse, foot and dragons, they are routed never again to be rallied till their corrupt methods are abandoned.

In the 4th congressional district Mr. Aldrich carries every white county and goes to Dallas county with about 3000 majority. If every registered vote in that county is counted for Robbins he would still like 400 of an election. They are holding back their returns and may count enough to give Robbins his certificate but will not give him his seat.

In the 5th district Senator Goodwyn carries every white county by handsome majorities and goes to the black belt with 4000 majority. He, too, will be counted out in Lownds and Cobb get his certificate, but he will get his seat in congress.

In the 7th district the democrats concede the election of Howard populist, by a good majority.

In the 9th district T. H. Aldrich was elected but was counted out in the black belt. He too will contest and get his seat.

In the northern and western states the democrats have suffered a Waterloo defeat. The republicans have swept everything, and they will have an overwhelming majority in congress. The republicans elect a governor in Tennessee.

We wish to call the attention of our readers, who wish to take a great national paper, great in every department, to the American Nonconformist.

No Populist paper has so many able correspondents, or so large a circulation. And its success is deserved, as no expense is spared to make it the best, most readable paper in the country. The fraud and rascality (winked at and unpublished by the old party papers), unearthed and exposed by its Washington correspondents during the last session of congress was a revelation to every honest man. Its scathing and fearless editorials are a terror to evil doers. Every one of our readers who wishes the news of the whole Populist movement should subscribe for this great paper. Price \$1.00 a year. Send direct to Indianapolis, Ind. Sample copy sent upon request.

CLEVELANDISM.

Dun's report of Saturday, November 3rd instant, contains an elaborate and deeply suggestive review of the industrial life of this country. It refutes all that the Sherman-Cleveland new party has sent forth in support of the effects to be expected from the enforcement of its policies.

What we learn from this authority, which is the quick silver behind the glass reflecting our present and our future business and industrial life is that we are in a state of chaos deeping in chaotic conditions. "At present the volume of business transacted is on the whole smaller than last year, and much smaller than in 1892, though a Presidential election was then close at hand. The depression of cotton and wheat and partial loss of the corn crop must be reckoned important causes in retail distribution of the products." That is, the five million souls added to the United States in the last two years, an increase of population forty per cent greater than the numbers who gained independence, are here to see this country do a smaller business than in the bad year, 1892. Cotton and wheat are our main money crops. An ominous "depression" hangs over the crops that clothe and feed civilized man, while the great masses of civilized people everywhere are crying out for raiment and bread! They cannot buy four cent cotton and thirty cent wheat because gold has risen to two hundred and fifty cents on the dollar and only the favored few can get employment.

In the international monetary conference of 1892, Rothschild was admitted for examination. He declared the refusal to put silver back upon its ancient rights as money would wreck the business of the whole world.

Following up Dunn, we find the following in his Saturday's report: "The average of quotations for various kinds of iron and steel is 6 per cent lower than in July, 6.5 per cent higher than at the lowest point in April, and 20 per cent lower than in June. A conference of steel makers resulted in no change in prices. The prices of English rails bought by Mr. Huntington for Pacific delivery and by Canadian roads indicate that American makers are losing part of their natural market."

"American makers are losing part of their natural market" And the American people are losing their liberties and rights of nature. They cannot lose their commerce and hold to their rights of manhood. In further evidence, the facts proceed:

"Many changes of prices are noted. Manufacturers are not disposed to produce in advance of the change on January 1, and so are buying only for current needs, and at the West it is complained that wool goes begging at prices below the parity of similar wool abroad, on the scoured basis. The government has sustained a heavy deficit for the month of October, and customs receipts are disappointingly light. Otherwise money markets reflect only a remarkable absence

of commercial demand, though the possible reduction of interest on deposits may lead to some withdrawal of country funds.

"Exports for the past four weeks were 16 per cent less than last year, while imports were 9 per cent greater."

"Failures continue small and for four weeks ending October 25 liabilities were \$8,206,895, of which \$3,149,455 were of manufacturing and \$4,991,431 of trading concerns. Southern failures are comparatively small and the Eastern and Western about equal."—Birmingham Tribune.

The Indianapolis News, a gold standard paper, stated on Saturday last that wheat in Oregon was selling for twenty-five cents a bushel. There was no comment nor any explanation why the staff of life itself should be selling at a price less than it costs to raise it. Some people think that it is because those who eat have no money with which to buy, except in very limited quantities, but the News insists that we have plenty of money, more in fact than we know what to do with. Any suggestion to increase the supply of paper money or even silver, makes the News froth at the mouth. Dear money, according to the News, is a blessing. But it is an incontrovertible proposition that wherever money is dear everything else is cheap. If our beautiful state-house was sold for \$500 it would be no advantage to the man who had no money. Only those who have the money cornered can take advantage of such bargains.—Non-Conformist.

Tuesday evening after the populist and republicans had all left Harpersville, the democrats opened the polls and proceeded to vote every man they could muster in the beat. They report 86 as having voted. The only wonder is, that they did not report 300.

Notice No. 15,419.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.,
October 31, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on December 25th, 1894, viz: Reuben J. Miller, formerly May, Rehearsal No. 21196, for the NW 1/4 of Section 4 T. 24 north of R. 3 E. 14 East. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Bates Melcher, Asa Robinson, Emory Barber, Clint Self. All of Shelby Springs, Ala.
H. PURCELL, Register.

LADIES!!

Have you planned your flower garden for this year? You will want some new flowers, of course, a few bulbs, plants, and so on; but whether you get them or not, you are going to have a generous supply of annuals; they are always in style and always sure to give us forth trouble. Now, we want to furnish you annuals (200 varieties) this year FREE OF CHARGE. We do it not because we are over generous, but because our gift will attract your attention to something else which to see is to want. The prettiest and best of all periodicals published for ladies at a low price is "WOMAN"—a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bouquet. It is the delight of the household, furnishing happiness for the sitting room, comfort for the sick room, valuable help for the sewing room, the kitchen and the garden—a perfect home paper, cut to fit and to delight woman, the home-maker. The beautiful picture on the first page of every issue is alone worth the subscription price. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and, in addition, we will send you 200 varieties of

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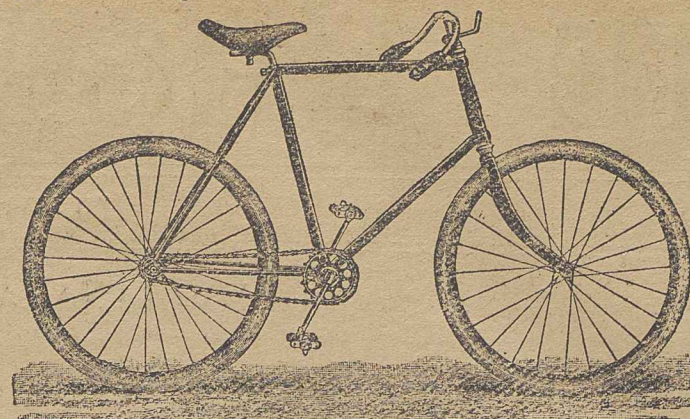


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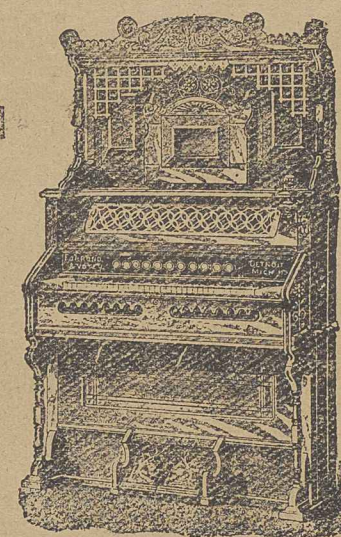
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Anniston, Ala.,

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"Are you a native of this parish?" asked a Scotch Sheriff of a witness who was summoned to testify in a case of illicit distilling.

"Maistly, yer honor," was the reply.

"I mean were you born in the parish?"

"Na. I wasna born in this parish, but I'm maist a native for a' that."

"You came here when you were a child, I suppose you mean?" said the Sheriff.

"Na, sir, I'm here about sax years now."

"Then how do you come to be nearly a native of the parish?"

"Weel, ye see, when I cam here sax years sin' I jist weighed eight stane, an' I'm seveenteen stane noo, sae ye see that about nine stane o' me belongs to this parish an' the ither eight comes from Camlockie."

Cracks, Cuts and Burns.

It's the peculiar cleansing, healing properties in Tetterine that make it worth its weight in gold. It cures every sort of irritation of the skin, including Tetter, Ringworm, Cracked Hands, Cuts, Burns, Dandruff and Ground Itch. Costs 50 cents at drug stores or from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Over Two Miles.

The deepest place in the Mediterranean Sea is midway between Malta and Candia, where the soundings show a depth of 13,550 feet.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him by this firm.

WASCH & TATUM, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the system and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Opioid and Whisky habits to have one of my books on these diseases. Address B. J. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

A Review of Ten Years.

An average business man's life can easily be lengthened ten years by the occasional use of Ripans Tablets. Do you know any one who wants those ten years?

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., \$1.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

HOOD'S IS THE BEST

Full Medicine, because it purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, and therefore gives strength to resist bad effects from Colds, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Malaria, the Grip, etc. Take it now and avoid the danger of serious illness. It may save you many dollars in doctors' bills. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. "I can truly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent medicine. I have taken four bottles and I am better than I have been for two years past. I was all run down, my limbs swelled and my blood was in a very bad condition. Now I am free from neuralgia and better in every way." Mrs. H. COVINGTON, Hume, N. Y. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver pills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, 25 cents.

Dogs Don't Bay the Moon.

"Why do dogs bark so frequently bright moonlight nights like these?" was asked of the night watchman in Laurel Hill Cemetery by an upstart man annoyed by the howlings of numerous canine pets. The watchman, who is accompanied in his lonely rounds by an intelligent terrier, whose peculiarities he has long closely observed, declared that the ancient notion that dogs "bayed at the moon" was erroneous. "It is not at the moon," said he, "but the quick moving shadows cast by trees and other swaying objects on a windy or gusty night that alarms them. On nights when the sky is cloudless and the atmosphere still, though the moon be at its full, there is little or no barking heard."

Cocoon Butter.

There are several factories in India and one, at least, in Europe, that at Mannheim, Germany, where butter is made from cocoons.

The first museum of natural history was established in London in 1681.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Cures Croup. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



ALEXANDER III.

THE CZAR OF ALL RUSSIA.

Alexander III, Has Passed Over the Dark River.

THE CZAROWITZ, NICHOLAS II.

Will at Once Assume the Government, The Imperial Family Swear Allegiance to the New Czar, France in Mourning, Biographical Notes of the Dead Monarch.

The London Daily News' correspondent in Yalta, who throughout the czar's sojourn there has obtained the most trustworthy and interesting information, has sent this dispatch:

YALTA, Nov. 1.—"The czar died at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. He was fully conscious. When he felt that his last hour was approaching he asked for extreme unction. This was administered by Father Ivan, who afterward conversed with the dying man for some time. The czar next asked that his family should gather around him. He then spoke with each member separately, but at the greatest length with the czarina. He then gave all his blessings. Finally he bade all farewell. Little by little he grew weaker. His voice at last became hardly audible. Soon after he passed away quietly.

"The oath of allegiance to Nicholas II was then administered to the whole family and at 4:25 o'clock cannons were fired to announce the fact to the world."

The churches in Moscow and St. Petersburg have been thronged this evening, and everywhere men and women were praying for the czar's soul. The streets are unusually full and every body seems to be depressed. Near the churches many persons are weeping. Women have been gathering since nightfall. The crowds are quiet and mournful.

The first news of the czar's death came to Paris in an official dispatch to the foreign office. It was simply that the czar died at 1:55 p. m., and was

conscious to the last. The dispatch was shown at once to President Casimir-Piercy. He read it, laid it down, and after a long silence said: "He was France's strong and loyal friend."

Signs of mourning have multiplied ever since the news was made public. La Presse, Le Journal and Le Soir issued special editions with black borders. All sold as rapidly as they could be brought to the streets. The booths and newsmen were surrounded by



THE CZARINA.

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A BOOTLESS MURDER.

A Highwayman Kills a Stage Driver, Who Refuses to Come Down. Tuesday afternoon at Rock Creek, three miles north of Nevada City, Cal., the incoming stage was stopped by a lone highwayman who commanded Meyer, the driver, to get down out of the box. Meyer refused, and the bandit fired twice at him with a revolver. The second shot passed through the driver's body. C. H. Bovee of Sierra county, who was the only passenger, jumped from the coach and ran into the forest. After the robber had gone Bovee came out of the bushes, took charge of the coach and horses and brought the dead stage driver to town. So far as known, the robber secured no booty.

Death From Blood Poison.

Since the circus visited Montgomery the small boys have been taking great interest in trapeze acting. Several days ago little Frank Yarbrough, Jr., while practicing on the bar, fell and broke his arm. Blood poison set in and Monday the bright little fellow died.

eager crowds struggling to buy papers before the supply was exhausted.

La Presse's comment was: "All French patriots will be grieved by this sad news. The mourning will extend throughout France. The czar was a sincere partisan of peace and devoted friend of our country. Our sorrow is unutterably deep, but there is no reason for despair, as the heir of Alexander III will recognize the close bond uniting France and Russia. The sorrow of France will be convincing evidence to the son and the sovereign that the union of nations, which has for years assured the peace, must remain and guarantee the peace in the future."

BRIEF HISTORIC AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Alexander III, the dead monarch, was a Romanoff. The history of his family illustrates forcibly the saying that:

"Uneasy is the head that wears a crown."

Peter III was dethroned and finally murdered by his wife, Catherine, the licentious, died from the effects of disipation; Paul, her son and successor was murdered by a cabal of his nobles; and, coming down to the present age, Alexander II, the father of him who has but now entered the vale of shadows, was slain by the nihilists, on March 13th 1881. The son, on succeeding to the throne, lived some time in close retirement at Gatchina, doubtless fearing the secret organizations of socialists, who had murdered his father. He was born March 10th 1845.

His coronation took place at Moscow on May 27, 1883. He married in 1894 Mary Feodorovna, formerly Mary Sophia Frederica Dagmar, daughter of Christian IX, king of Denmark, and sister of the princess of Wales and the king of Greece.

The czar was deeply religious. He was under the influence of bigots, and persecuted the Jews, Catholic and German Lutherans in Russia without cessation or mercy. He inherited with his minister of foreign affairs, Prince Gortchakoff, a strong prejudice against the Germans, which was increased by the agitation of the Pan Slavist war party in his capital. Nevertheless he held fast to a peace policy.

And with our thanksgiving let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto us, that our national conscience may be quickened to a better recognition of the power and goodness of God, and that in our national life we may clearer see and closer follow the path of righteousness.

And in our places of worship and praise as well as in the happy reunions of kindred and friends on that day, let us invoke Divine approval by generously remembering the poor and needy.

Surely he who has given us comfort and plenty will look upon our relief of the destitute and our ministrations of charity as the work of hearts truly grateful and as proofs of the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Witness my hand and seal of the United States, which have caused to heretofore affixed. Done in the city of Washington on the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1894, and of the independence of the United States the 119th.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
W. Q. GRESHAM Secretary of State.

AN OIL STOVE OVERTURNED.

More Than a Quarter of a Million Dollars in Property Destroyed.

An overturned oil stove in the counting room of the Newburyport, Mass., car shops set fire to the main building of the plant, Main street, on Wednesday. The building was soon destroyed, and the five-story wooden shoe shops of Barley Stevens & Co., adjoining, suffered a like fate. The Eagle house, two stories, was also destroyed. The shop of the Newburyport Car company is a total loss, with 100 unfinished cars. The estimated loss on this case is \$200,000. The loss on the shoe factory is variously estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000. The workmen did not save their individual kits, and their loss will foot up \$5000. The proprietor of the Eagle house places his loss at \$2,500. All the property was fairly covered by insurance.

Forest Fires Raging.

Forests around Trimble, Tenn., have been burning for several days and a heavy smoke hangs over the town. Considerable fencing has been destroyed, and some of the farmers have had hard work to save their corn crops, which are yet in the fields. Probably the worst feature of it is that the undergrowth and grass in Obion river bottom has been burned out, destroying the pasture and mast on which hundreds of hogs and cattle would have been fattened.

Banister Breaks Out of Jail.

Charles Banister, a United States prisoner, escaped from the hospital of the Jefferson county jail sometime Tuesday night, by breaking a hole through the brick wall with a piece of an iron bed. Banister was held on the charge of complicity in the Wiley Cotton whitecapping case in Cleburne county, and was in the hospital on account of being a victim of some heart disease. He has a wife at Jasper.

Valuable Trotters Destroyed.

At Red Oak between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning the barn belonging to N. Yeager was destroyed. It was used as winter quarters for the race horses in charge of J. Tilden. The 3-year-old stallion Antwerp, by Anteo, 2:16 1-2, and Elgin Girl, 2:19 1-2, valued at \$5,000, were both burned. A yearling colt by Red Wald, 2:23 1-2, was also lost. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

THE ARGENTINE EARTHQUAKE.

Thousands Killed and a Score of Thousands Rendered Homeless.

A special dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: A correspondent at La Rio Ja, capital of the province of the same name, telegraphs that the city has been ruined by Sunday night's earthquake. The churches, schools and public edifices are all thrown down. The people are camping out in the neighborhood. Comparatively few were killed, as there was a general rush into the open when the first shock came, at 4:30, o'clock.

At times the shock lasted twenty-four seconds. The scene was a most horrible one, women shrieking and fainting on every hand as the walls came crashing down. Two Sisters of Mercy were killed and many more are now entombed beneath the ruins.

The governor fears that the killed and wounded throughout the province must number at least 8,000, as many of the outlying towns also suffered greatly.

From San Juan come reports that shocks continued during the night, but were slight in character. Not a house in town is without damage. It is reported that in various parts of the province the ground opened and a geyser of boiling water and mud spouted forth.

Couriers continue to arrive here with news of the damage wrought in the various departments and towns. The village of Del Arbolon has been completely swallowed up in the huge gaps opening in the ground.

National government is sending special trains with doctors, tents, food and every kind of assistance, as well as laborers to clear away the wreck.

La Prensa has opened a public subscription list and the town of La Rio Ja has contributed 10,000 milreis.

It is estimated that at least 20,000 persons are homeless.

South of Buenos Ayres only a slight shock was felt.

The wave appears to have passed away to seaward, near the mouth of La Plata river.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING;

Is Proclaimed for Thursday, the 29th Day of November.

The president has issued the following:

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation;

The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed; they should also with humility and faith supplicate the Father of all mercies for continued blessings according to their needs, and they should by deeds of charity seek the favor of the giver of every good and perfect gift.

Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all the people of the land. On that day let our ordinary work and business be suspended and let us meet in our accustomed places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for our preservation as a nation, from our immunity from disease and pestilence, for the harvests that have rewarded our husbandry, for a renewal of our national prosperity and for every advance in virtue and intelligence that has marked our growth as a people.

And with our thanksgiving let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto us, that our national conscience may be quickened to a better recognition of the power and goodness of God, and that in our national life we may clearer see and closer follow the path of righteousness.

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FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Lucy climbs on Grandma's chair, Gently smooths the snowy hair, Softly says "Please tell me true, Grandma, dear, do you, do you Like bedtime?"

Grandma says, in thoughtful way: "Very long has been the day. Night seems slow to come, and late Lucy, yes, I watch and wait For bedtime."

—[New York World.]

CAPTAIN CARTER'S MONKEY.

Captain Carter, who lived in Washington, D. C., when on land, had a great fancy for fine fowls, and among his collection prized a fine old king gobbler. On his last cruise he brought home a mischievous young monkey, which gave him so much trouble it was a good deal like "an elephant on his hands."

One day, hearing a terrible squaking in the henery, the Captain found Jocko with king gobbler under his arm, while he was deliberately pulling out the poor bird's last tail feather. The Captain rescued the turkey, and punished the monkey severely, who knew very well why he was chastised.

The next day, again hearing a commotion among the feathered tribe, he went to the scene of action, and there sat Jocko with the much persecuted gobbler between his knees, while he was trying to put the feathers back. His intentions of repairing the mischief done were good, but the turkey did not appreciate them.

A MISCHIEVOUS BEAR.

Tappan Adney, in St. Nicholas, tells the story of a bear cub, captured by a backwoodsman named Ben Lawson, and saved as a pet for his children.

Ben's little girl, about eight years old, took a fancy to the young orphan, and called him "Billy." Billy looked like a big Newfoundland pup, black and shaggy, but with a tail conspicuous by being "hardly a tail at all," as Ben said. He was as playful as a young dog or kitten, and used to romp on the floor with the children, hugging and pretending to bite them.

But the good woman of the house viewed the little fellow with suspicion, and was not easily persuaded that all bears were not equally dangerous. It was plain from the first that even a baby cub was hardly welcome. So Billy was provided with a small leather collar that could be let out as he grew, and a small chain, which, however, was never used. He was fed at first on milk, and afterward on bread and buttered pancakes. Indeed, he was confined to a strictly vegetable diet, because they thought his savage nature might be developed by eating meat.

Billy thrived and soon needed a bigger collar. It was never thought necessary to keep him chained up, because he was so gentle. He had, therefore, the run of not only their own farmyard, but those of their neighbors as well. He was bent upon every sort of mischief; but it was not until long afterwards that he began the series of deceptions that led to his timely end. Summer came and passed. In the autumn, when Ben dug his potatoes, Billy followed behind, watching what was going on, and, it is said, as the children picked the potatoes up, Billy himself learned to look for them and paw them out of the soil. Be this as it may, every bear uses its paws with great cleverness—and Billy was a clever bear.

When the days grew colder, at the approach of winter, he commenced to dig a hole under the side of the barn, and soon had a great cavity under the floor of the cow-stable. Into this den he began to carry all sorts of stuff, and Ben thought Billy was getting ready for winter in his natural way.

One day when bread was being baked, Billy hung about the kitchen with a make-believe indifferent air. After the bread was carefully laid away under a white cloth upon the pantry shelf, Billy waited until the mistress's back was turned. In an instant, the cub made for the pantry. There was a shuffle and rattle of claws, followed by a scream. "The bear, quick! The bear's got the bread!" cried the wife in distress, as she turned in time to see the rascal running out of doors with several fine loaves in his arms.

Ben, as it happened, was close by, and heard the hubbub. He sprang to the door of the house just in time to intercept Master Billy. Billy reared on his hind legs, and, as Ben caught him by the back of the neck, he growled savagely and struck back at Ben with one free paw, but never quitting his hold of the bread.

Finally, after getting a good shaking and a cuffing about the ears, Billy broke away, carrying off the middle loaf of the three. He disappeared into his den, where he ate it at leisure.

His only happy times then were on Sunday afternoons, when Ben was at home and was sure to unchain him for a play. While Ben had his eye on Billy the bear could be kept out of mischief. But Billy remembered a neighbor's house where he used now and then to have a morsel thrown to him out of a window. Unaware he slipped away one day and went over there. On the sill of the very window—unfortunate thing—was a stack of pies. Billy stood up and put his paws around the whole pile to carry them off. It was a dismal failure, for the pies flew in all directions. Billy ran home, and doubtless remembered for some time the sound drubbing he received with a broomstick. This was a serious matter. Indeed, some one at that time consulted the magistrate of the neighborhood, and Ben was cautioned about his bear.

DOUBLE-STANDARD FINANCING.

She (enthusiastically)—I would have given anything in the world to get it!

He—Well, why didn't you buy it?

She—Oh, it cost too much—fifty cents.—[New York Sun.]

Nutmeg hickory is the strongest wood which grows in the United States.

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The latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Remarkable Petrification.

A remarkable case of petrification was discovered when the body of Solomon Krepps was exhumed in Taylor's Cemetery, near Brownsville, Pa., for removal to another graveyard. The grave was near the fence which separates the cemetery from the national pike, and it is supposed that water percolating through the limestone road bed had kept the body covered with a calcareous solution.

The clothing was found well preserved, although the burial took place eight years ago. The hair and beard were crisp and felt like threads of glass. The body was entirely turned to stone, and so hard that smart blows with a pick made no impression.

No Hope for Them.

Dr. Paul Garnier, of Paris, has made a special study of those slum children that are the offspring of habitual drunkards. He says: "There is a flaw in the very nature of these young wretches that the psychologist sees clearly and notes with apprehension—the absence of affectionate emotions, and where they did not become lunatics they show insensibility and pitilessness."

Who Made the Tent?

The Mohammedans teach that Adam and Eve once lived in a tent on what is now the site of the temple at Mecca.

Fashions are not made by fools, but for them.



FACE TO FACE.

The pleasure of a confidential chat is doubled by the sweet breath that goes with a well-ordered system. And that is always insured by

Ripans • Tabules.

Sweet breath, bright eye, clear complexion.

Ripans • Tabules.

McELREES WINE OF CARDUI

For Female Diseases.

CARRIAGES

Buggies & Harness.

Two highest awards at World's Fair for Strength, Beauty and Low Price.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

NO. 24.

BRUTE FORCE GAINS.

HIGH CIVILIZATION NO LONGER OUR GLORY.

Brutal Capital Even Enters the Cradles of the Innocent—Great Capitalists All Deplore the Work Our Public Schools Have Been Doing.

Since the close of the civil war the most advanced and humane minds of the world have looked to the United States to set an example of true civilization, by insisting on the settlement of all international disputes in which the republic was concerned by arbitration, thus emphasizing the supremacy of something higher than the reign of brute force, which disregards the sanctity of human life and fires the most savage instincts in man.

There were many reasons why it was fitting that the great republic should enjoy the proud distinction of taking the initiative in the inauguration of an era of universal peace. We had nothing to fear from Europe, as the great powers are, tiger-like, watching one another. England knows full well that if she should declare war against America, she might expect Russia to execute her generation long dream of Indian conquest. If Germany felt able to engage us France would be quick to recover Alsace and Lorraine, and, indeed, no nation which could cope with us would be insane enough to think of engaging in a war with a republic unless our nation occupied such a manifestly unjust or indefensible attitude as to bar us from the moral support of civilization.

In such cases as the Alabama claims and the Behring sea question, our government showed the more excellent way, and demonstrated that war is not only unnecessary, but that at this stage of civilization it is indefensible. And these great peace victories which pointed to realization of a new civilization, were in perfect alignment with the ideals held by the founders of our government.

After our late war, however, our country passed into a stage of existence as dazzling to the superficial observer as it was ominous to the serious mind—a period characterized by the carrying out of vast enterprises, in which, too frequently, the government furnished a large part of the wealth required, while she permitted monopolies to reap the benefits. An era of class legislation was succeeded by an era of speculation or gambling. Special privileges, class laws and speculation gave to a few cunning, and often totally unscrupulous, men millions of unearned wealth, and the government entered on a moral decline as humiliating to the patriot as it is melancholy to those who desire to see manhood dignified and emancipated and justice enthroned in the affections of the people.

The student of history will note with sadness that, as venality began to creep into the halls of state, and as seats which had been honored by uncorrupted patriotism and far seeing statesmanship were purchased by gold or won by intriguing tricksters, and especially as Wall street and the monopolistic power came to sway more and more influence in shaping legislation and dictating nominations, we began to imitate the despotisms of Europe, not only in building arsenals and armories, but by assiduously fostering the war spirit in our young people.

In order to impress this phase of the question on the minds of our readers, I shall notice one of many similar descriptions of military organizations, under the auspices of the church, which have recently been given in fulsome terms by leading daily papers. The one I am about to notice contains such headlines as the following: "Properly Uniformed and Armed; Both Infantry and Artillery Manuevers; Drills and Exhibitions Given." Then follows an article which bestows unstinted praise on a rich New York church for fostering the war spirit in the minds of a number of working boys and seeing that they were supplied with deadly muskets—muskets which had already been used for slaughtering human beings.

Comparatively few people are aware of the military activity within the city churches of America to-day. It is true that the daily papers of our great cities have published of late so many elaborate and laudatory accounts of church fostered military companies, that those who read more than the news items must be more or less familiar with what is going on in this direction; but the millions in the country and towns are ignorant of the magnitude of this movement, and the weary workers who, in the nature of the case can not take time to reason from cause to effect, are content to accept as gospel whatever the capitalistic and conventional press applauds, without appreciating the real significance of many ominous acts which are taking place to-day.

The work of fostering the savage spirit in the minds of the very young has not been confined to the church; indeed we might say that the church, instead of holding steadfastly to the high ideal of Jesus, allowed herself to hearken to the words of short sighted thinkers and drift with the current of a settled policy, which has of late be-

come more and more apparent with each successive administration. The introduction of military training into the common schools of America marked the triumph of the military spirit of despotism over the long cherished traditions of the republic. Not satisfied with teaching the manual of arms in colleges, which should be dedicated to peace and true civilization, the high schools have come under the curse of this blunting, soul-shrivelling influence of war, and so cunningly has this spirit of savagery been fostered that the lower schools are now threatened with its infection. We are told that the administration looks with favor on enlarging the scope of military instruction; and ex-President Harrison, not to be outdone, allows the admonitions of his acknowledged Lord and Master to be forgotten in his desire to win the favor of capitalism and the Grand Army, by exclaiming, "It is good for the boys, good for the schools, and good for the country."

On the 18th of May there passed under my office windows a sight which saddened me for many days. It was the spectacle of more than 1,200 lads, of from 12 to 19 years of age, parading in full uniform, all bearing guns. They were headed by a band which discoursed popular military airs. The little street gamins looked enviously upon the boys clad in blue, with brass buttons, bearing standards and marching to military music. I do not see how any thoughtful person could have looked upon the spectacle without feeling that the hands on the dial of civilization were being put back.

To the lover of peace, to the truly civilized man and woman, to the high minded patriot, such spectacles are saddening beyond expression, they reveal the fact that, after our country had reached the point where she had by arbitration shown the other great powers of the world a nobler way of settling disputes than by awakening the instincts of the savage in man, and just at the proud moment when it seemed that the flower of enduring peace was about to blossom upon the breast of the great republic, we find the cry going forth, to transform her from the world's harbinger of peace into a military camp; and that this may be effectively done, we find that our boys in the common schools are being trained in the savage art of war.

Every careful student of human life knows that the ideals and thoughts which fill the horizon of childhood color all after life. If during the formative period the ideals which fill the child's mind be essentially noble and humane, if he be taught that his mission is to help subdue the savage in man, to transform swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, or in other words, to become a savior of life and a dispenser of happiness instead of a slayer of his brother and an angel of darkness, he will grow to manhood brave but gentle, manly but loving. He will love justice more than gold; he will see that the man who develops the highest side of his life is the child of wisdom, and that wherever he may go the flowers of joy will spring up, blossom and fling abroad their exhilarating perfume.

On the other hand, the child who is drilled in the manual of arms has constantly before him the hour when he may draw the trigger which means death to a fellowman; he comes to love the sound of the drum beat, and learns to long for a chance to shoulder the murderous gun. He turns to the lives of Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon; dreams of fame through slaughter, of power through devastation and destruction, fills his mind, and by coming to believe it is legitimate to kill his fellowmen when ordered to do so by a superior officer, the highest and finest elements in his mind are benumbed. And I may say here, what I most profoundly believe, that there can never be an approach to civilization so long as the child's mind receives military drill, for the associations, ideals, and dreams which necessarily follow in the wake of warlike instruction are so at variance with the ideals which alone can redeem the world from hate, greed, and injustice, that until children are taught to entertain a profound reverence for human life, human rights, and for justice in its broadest sense, humanity will not know what true civilization is.—B. O. Flower in National Watchman.

NOTES.

You have dreaded "losing your vote" until you have about lost your homes and liberties. Now what?—Ohio Populist.

The democrats are growling, and the republicans are howling, and the Populists are growing stronger every day.—Industrial Union.

The democratic papers are trying to prove that McKinleyism is responsible for the widespread depression among democrats.—Macon (Mo.) Populist.

The dog in the manger could not eat hay, but laid in the manger and kept the cow from filling herself. Our present government refuses to create for the people a sufficiency of money with which to transact business, and yet confiscates as contraband money created by individuals to fill a long-felt want.—The Other Side.



MONOPLY—ALL IS GRIST THAT COMES TO MYMILL.

What Is the Matter?

One of the funny phases of this campaign is that the fellows who are eating crow and trying to be democrats for the salary they are getting, or expect to get, find it so difficult to explain to the people why hard times and general distress and a democratic administration can exist in the same country at the same time. To have heard their speakers in 1892 one would have thought that such a thing was as impossible as a fog on a clear day in the afternoon. But facts are very stubborn things, and the two facts, that the democratic party is in power and we are having hard times, can't be gainsaid. Of course under anything like ordinary circumstances any further lying in the matter would be entirely out of reason and uncalled for. But the circumstances are not ordinary. The difference between raising cotton at five cents a pound, or wheat at 40 cents a bushel, and drawing a congressman's salary is about \$5,000 a year. For this reason it may be expected that the congressman who has \$5,000 the advantage of the wheat or cotton raiser will spare no effort to make the latter believe that matters are adjusted about right, or if they are not neither he nor they are to blame, and the best thing they can do is to vote for him to continue to draw his salary, for the fact that it would be a great calamity if he should be obliged, through defeat, to go to raising wheat or cotton himself, or what would be worse (for them) charging them the price of a bale of cotton for his services for one day in court attending a law suit.

In the meantime the republicans want to draw the salaries, but they don't even promise to change the knife in the process of skinning the poor, confiding public.

The only remedy which either party proposes is to change the men who are now drawing the salaries and to again open up the fight as to whether direct blood, catgut, whipnet and wormgut should be protected or placed on the free list. Or whether it would not be better to have both a specific and an ad valorem tax on ceculus indicus, cudsbear, dragon's blood, kelpitimus, mynabolon, osmium, sabadilla seed, spunk and zafer, or whether just a simple ad valorem tax would do.

And the people, the dear patriotic people, the "bone and sinew of the country," they are standing gaping at the fellows who want the \$5,000 a year, and wondering why, in this land of plenty, (which they themselves have produced) they haven't got enough, and the fellows who are telling them all about it for \$5,000 a year have plenty, although they do no work.

After awhile the fool killer will have a fair. There will be the grandest aggregation of fools ever exhibited on any continent, and the fellows who want one thing and vote for another will take the blue ribbon—and there'll be a good demand for blue ribbon after the show is over.

THE POPULIST GINGER JAR.

[Dayton Sunday Journal.] We are drifting toward an empire.

A man would as well be a slave to a king as to a party.

The cuckoo tribe is increasing with wonderful rapidity.

The democratic congressmen are very busy explaining.

The pledge busters are making some more promises.

The people love Senator Peffer for the enemies he has made.

If you want to be free you must either fight or vote for it. Sometimes both.

We have left only the forms of a republican government. The spirit is gone.

FIGURES NEVER LIE.

ALTHOUGH LIARS WILL OFTEN FIGURE.

Some Mighty Good Material for the Next Campaign—Get Early to Work, for We Must Inaugurate a Populist President March 4, 1897.

Mr. Leech, director of the United States mint, has prepared for the congressional committee on coinage, a series of tables showing the estimated and officially reported amounts of gold, silver and paper in circulation as money in the different parts of the world. The following table comprises the portions of the statement in reference to gold and silver:

COUNTRY.	GOLD.	SILVER.
United States...	\$702,018,890	\$482,071,940
U. Kingdom.....	550,000,000	100,000,000
France.....	900,000,000	703,000,000
Germany.....	500,000,000	140,000,000
Belgium.....	65,000,000	55,000,000
Italy.....	140,000,000	60,000,000
Switzerland.....	15,000,000	15,000,000
Greece.....	3,000,000	4,000,000
Spain.....	100,000,000	125,000,000
Portugal.....	40,000,000	10,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	40,000,000	90,000,000
Netherlands.....	25,000,000	65,000,000
Scandin'v Un'n.....	38,000,000	10,000,000
Russia.....	100,000,000	60,000,000
Turkey.....	10,000,000	45,000,000
Australia.....	100,000,000	7,000,000
India.....	100,000,000	15,000,000
Mexico.....	5,000,000	50,000,000
Central America.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
S. America.....	45,000,000	25,000,000
Japan.....	90,000,000	50,000,000
China.....	700,000,000	900,000,000
The Straits.....	100,000,000	100,000,000
Canada.....	16,000,000	5,000,000
Cuba, Hayti, etc.	20,000,000	2,000,000
Totals.....	\$3,737,018,890	\$3,820,571,940

Population of the Earth..... 57,379,000
Europe..... 235,910,000
Africa..... 108,350,000
America..... 123,718,000
Australia..... 3,280,000
Oceanic Islands..... 7,420,000
Polar Regions..... 80,400

Total..... 1,479,239,400

The total gold of the world in coin and bullion used as money amounts to \$2.51 per capita.

The total silver of the world in coin and bullion used as money amounts to \$2.58 per capita.

The total gold and silver of the world in coin and bullion used as money amounts to \$5.09 per capita.

If the whole world is reduced to a gold basis, \$2.51 per capita will be our money of redemption, instead of \$5.09 under a bimetallic system.

Figures Won't Lie.

Read the following tables every week, until you can tell the world, from memory, what we have done by permitting the "crime of 1873" to go unrepealed and unpunished, and until enough true, loyal, patriotic American citizens will vote for only American money for Americans to sweep from the face of this fair land the vampires and vultures who have been preying upon us since 1861, and are now forging the last links of the chain which makes abject slaves of over sixty-five millions of our people. Keep it before the people until we have only American money for Americans, until we pay all interest to the United States instead of foreigners and have true American financial independence:

WHEAT.	COTTON.	SILVER.
1872. \$1.47	1872. \$10.3	1872. \$1.32
1873. 1.31	1873. 18.8	1873. 1.29
1874. 1.23	1874. 15.4	1874. 1.27
1875. 1.12	1875. 15.0	1875. 1.24
1876. 1.24	1876. 12.9	1876. 1.15
1877. 1.17	1877. 11.8	1877. 1.20
1878. 1.84	1878. 11.1	1878. 1.15
1879. 1.07	1879. 10.9	1879. 1.12
1880. 1.25	1880. 9.0	1880. 1.14
1881. 1.10	1881. 11.4	1881. 1.13
1882. 1.10	1882. 11.4	1882. 1.13
1883. 1.13	1883. 10.8	1883. 1.11
1884. 1.07	1884. 10.5	1884. 1.01
1885. .85	1885. 10.6	1885. 1.00
1886. .87	1886. 9.0	1886. .99
1887. .89	1887. 9.5	1887. .97
1888. .85	1888. 9.8	1888. .93
1889. .90	1889. 9.9	1889. .93
1890. .88	1890. 10.1	1890. 1.04
1891. .85	1891. 10.0	1891. .90
1892. .80	1892. 8.7	1892. .80
1893. .66	1893. 7.0	1893. .74

"PARITY" NONSENSE.

Efforts of the Two Old Parties to Side-track the Silver Question.

Anybody with three grains more sense than a doodlebug knows that the more demand there is for anything, in proportion to the supply, the higher price it will bring. The more uses a thing can be put to the more valuable it is. The world's production of silver is \$163,000,000 per annum. Of this the United States produces about \$55,000,000, and Mexico \$55,000,000, making \$110,000,000 of the world's product. All the rest of the countries produce but \$43,000,000, of which Great Britain, with all her dependencies, produces less than \$10,000,000. As long as the United States had free silver coinage the amount of silver used to make a dollar was worth 100 cents, for the simple reason that it would buy 100 cents' worth of anything, or pay 100 cents' worth of debts, after it was coined, and it could be coined free. Therefore the owner, rather than take less than 100 cents for it, would take it to the mint and have it coined. Up to that time (the demonetization of silver, in 1873,) gold and silver were on a parity with each other at the ratio of 16 to 1 and remained so for eighty years, notwithstanding England and other countries had adopted the single gold standard. As long as we had free coinage of silver all the surplus silver not used in the arts was coined into money or bullion bars that passed current as money. Those who used silver in the arts, therefore, had to pay the price it was worth as money, 100 cents for the amount it required to make a dollar. When Congress demonetized silver, its uses being limited and the demand for it not so great, of course it fell in price. This was equivalent to throwing \$80,000,000 of silver on the market to be used in the arts when only \$30,000,000 was required. There could be but one result—the fall in the price of silver. The way to put it back on a parity with gold is to restore free coinage at the ratio fixed by our fathers. Why do we want to wait on Great Britain? She with all her provinces produces less than \$10,000,000 of silver. Mexico already has free coinage and is prospering. If the United States would resume free coinage of \$120,000,000, or about three fourths of the world's product, England could not help herself. We are told she owns American securities—bonds, stocks, etc. Suppose she does. They are payable in American money. Why should we let her dictate what these securities should be paid in? If we concede that they shall be paid in gold, what guarantee have we that her next demand will not be that they be paid in diamonds? Why should we shape our financial system to suit her? The reason she demands gold is not for the gold itself, but that the adoption of that standard makes money scarce and she is enabled to buy our products low. That is what she wants, but why we should want it is very strange. The leaders of the two old parties, having sold out to the bankers of Wall and Lombard streets, now seek to cover up their infamy under the cry of "international bimetalism" and "parity" between gold and silver. There is no other nation to consult besides Mexico that produces any silver to amount to anything. Why talk silver coinage with nations that don't produce any silver to coin? There is just one way to establish the "parity" between gold and silver at the old ratio of 16 to 1, that is to give them a "parity" of treatment—treat them both alike. As Mexico already has free coinage of silver let the United States do the same thing. There is a demand for more money. Make money out of silver and that will increase the demand for silver, and of course restore the prices to where it was when we had free coinage. When a man begins to talk "international bimetalism" put him down for a fool or a demagogue. When he talks "parity" tell him to give the two metals a "parity" of treatment, and if that don't work as it once did then he can sing his song with some degree of consistency.

JUDGE TRUMBULL AND POPULISM.

The article given below is from the Chicago Times. Judge Trumbull, the subject of the editorial, is an ex-judge, ex-United States senator and life long democrat, and is held in the highest esteem by the people of his state.

Thus populism grows beautifully less. "When statesmen like Judge Lyman Trumbull desert the democratic party for the new People's party there is a significance in their action which may not be ignored. Such men are actuated neither by self interest nor passing emotion. Trained in public affairs, shrewd readers of the great book called man, they discern that our American world is rapidly separating into the hostile camps of the privileged classes and the exploited masses. Self interest would lead any man of prominence to ally himself with the former. It is vastly to Judge Trumbull's honor that he chose the side of the people."

"He has said that there is much in the People's party to which he can not subscribe. Doubtless this is true. It is the spirit of a party rather than its formal declaration of principles by which men of judicial mind are guided. Never yet has a political party—even having complete power—fulfilled to the letter the promises of its platform. Time was that the democracy stood for the people—the plain, common, everyday working people. It favored them in its legislation and leadership more than in the verbiage of its platforms. Latterly the democracy has fallen away from its historic position. Its Cleverlands, Brices, Whitneys, Gormans, Olneys, Murphys, and statesmen of their type have led the national party away from the people."

"Perhaps a wiser generation of democratic statesmen may bring it back, but to-day the situation is that there is no national party free from bonds of plutocracy save on the People's party. To that party many men of high standing are training, though some of them may deny the nonessentials in its platform. The one essential thing is that it stands for the masses against the classes—as democracy did, once and as it will have to again if it is not to disappear from the list of American parties."

Around the World.

One of the best known and most effective writers on reform subjects in this country is Herbert George, the man who edits The Road, (Denver, Colo.) under the nom de plume of Senor Don Korker. In the interest of the Populist party he will start in June for a trip around the world to study governments, people, customs, and such other conditions as may be of interest to those engaged in reform work.

He will go to Honolulu first and study the Kanaka on his native heath and try to get at the true inwardness of Claus Spreckels' scheme and the annexation question. From there he will go to Japan to study the effects of a brand new war debt upon a people. In New Zealand he will study the many reform measures in vogue there, and when Mr. George gets down to the bottom of the public ownership of railroads, telephones, and all public utilities, his readers will have some facts worth knowing. He will visit Australia and Tasmania and study their co-operative plans, and from there will go to India to find out the best way for American farmers to protect themselves against the competition of that country in the European markets. After spending a few months in Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Turkey and Italy contemplating the rise and fall of civilizations, he will go to Switzerland and study the initiative and referendum in all its aspects. Before returning to America Mr. George will visit France and "spend much time studying the 'parity' question, and discover, if possible, how the French people absorb their own war debts without the aid of England and Rothschilds. From France he will go to London, and spend plenty of time in England trying to gather such facts as will enable the American people to understand how deep is the English conspiracy to own the world."

Arrangements are being made to give Mr. George's letters a wide circulation. Newspapers that desire to use them can learn further particulars by addressing Herbert George, Denver, Colo.

A New Song of the Shirt.

"It is wrong for little girls to be compelled to work," cried the speaker plaintively at a meeting of the shirt-makers. "And what avails all this working of father and mother and daughters and sons? Do they get enough bread to eat? Do they ever rest? Rest means death! Do we live? No! We sleep and work and starve. It is one ceaseless grind. No laughter, no joy, no rest. Nothing but work, work, work!"—New York World.

It will bear repeating often that if national taxes were collected as are state and county taxes, 31,000 families owning three fourths of the United States would have to pay three fourths of the taxes, or \$375,000,000 a year. Now they don't pay over two million. You poor devil, do you see the protection!—Coming Nation.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In Paris pawnbrokers make 7 per cent.

The Korean is ranked as a man by his hat.

A rare copy of "Oliver Twist" recently sold for \$90 in London.

The word parliament first appears in the laws of England in 1272.

The golden rod blooms earlier in the season the further north it is.

The greatest altitude in Maine is Katahdin Mountain, which is 5,200 feet high.

Horseback riding with a blanket substituted for a saddle, will cure the most stubborn indigestion.

The highest spot in the world inhabited by human beings is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Tibet.

During the last 2,000 years Britain has been invaded by foes from over the sea no less than forty-eight times.

The "Moliagel" gold nugget, found at Mount Moliagel, in Australia, in 1869, weighed 190 pounds and assayed \$45,000 in pure gold.

The cravat was originally a large shawl worn round the neck, but for comfort, by a nation of Eastern Europe called the Cravates or Croats.

E. N. Garrett of Prosperity, Mo., mixed an ounce of laudanum with the material of a flaxseed poultice, applied the same to a sore hand and died of opium poisoning.

In McLean County, North Dakota, there are said to be a number of farmers devoted to raising beaver for their skins. They are quite valuable, and wild beaver are now about done for.

The oldest pensioner in the country is Andrew Franklin of Burlington, Kan., who was born in 1791, fought in the War of 1812, in two Indian wars, and served as teamster in the Civil War.

A plant grows on the shores of Lake Winnipeg that bears a cup-shaped flower. If this is plucked while green and dried in the sun it makes a serviceable drinking cup and lasts for years.

A man near Goshen, Ind., set a valuable mirror out doors the other day. A pugacious rooster saw his own reflection, thought it was a rival, and stripped for battle. The mirror was demolished.

W. L. Jones, a farmer living near Sonix Falls, S. D., who has been deaf for many years, was recently stung on the ears by bees. After the fight with the creatures he discovered that his hearing was wholly restored.

The Omaha World-Herald tells this fish story: J. H. McConnell, Superintendent of Motive Power; Z. T. Sprigg, Master Mechanic at Salt Lake, and William Lawrence, general contractor of the Union Pacific, caught 8,000 trout in Idaho, the total weight being 15,000 pounds.

Professor Vaughan, of Rio del Rey University, Abilene, New Mexico, has a tame raven which has been taught to flush and retrieve. It flies slowly over the fields, and when it discovers a bevy of quail or partridge it poises on the wing and remains perfectly motionless, spreading its tail out, fan shape. After the game is flushed the raven drops to the earth like a plummet, and rolls itself up into a little round ball, remaining in that position until called.

The Rabbit Escaped.

Morrell Cadman, a Lopez Creek (Conn.) woodsman saw a hawk nab a rabbit in a chopping on Blue Mountain a few days ago. It got the rabbit by the back with one claw, and the little animal hopped over the winter-greens and cried, while the hawk flapped its wings to balance itself as it rode along. The rabbit carried the hawk several yards before the bird arose with it. The little creature continued to cry, and the pitiful tones of its voice were the hawk's death knell, for the bird had got only a few feet above the tops of the blackberry bushes when a wildcat leaped from the bush to the top of a stump, sprang eight feet into the air, and brought the hawk down. Cadman cocked his revolver and tiptoed toward the spot, getting near enough to hear the spot crash the hawk's bones. Pretty soon the wildcat got wind of him and came snarling out of the brush with the torn bird in its mouth. It was a savage 28-pound tom wildcat, and Cadman fired five bullets into it before it stopped coming toward him. The wounded rabbit got away.—New York Sun.

Puzzled.

Professor to scholar—What are you laughing at? Not at me?

"Oh, no, sir."

"Then, what else is there in the room to laugh at?"

Get ready for 1896.

Push the work of organization.

Does Cleveland want to give the people another object lesson?

The democratic party is dead, but it is still walking about to save funeral expenses.

They say the people's party is dying, true but it is dying to get another lick at organized democracy.

The people party in the recent election, doubled its vote, the democratic party polled half as much as it did in 1892.

Free coinage of silver is now an assured fact, in 1896 a President will be elected that will put the white metal on a parity with the yellow.

Cleveland said in 1892 after his election that he was going to give the people an object lesson, he did so, and brought cotton from 8 to 5 cents. The people gave Cleveland an object lesson on the 6th of November and wiped organized democracy off the face of the earth.

The convention of the People's Party and Jeffersonians Democracy met in Montgomery last Monday. It was the most important convention that has ever assembled since the reform movement started. A new executive committee was selected, and Hon. S. M. Adams, was elected chairman of the committee; a better selection could not have been made. He is a man of irreproachable character, a fine speaker, a splendid organizer, and he will put the party in shape to completely rout the enemy of good government in 1896. The Jeffersonian Party was merged into the people's party and here after we will present a solid front under the name of the people's party. Everlover of good government should put his shoulder to the wheel and work unceasingly for a grand victory in 1896.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from all precincts give Adolph Sutro, Populist, candidate for Mayor, a plurality of 18,000 in a total vote of 60,000. Opposed to him were five other candidates, and he has polled a clear majority of 2,000 over his opponents. Sutro was elected on a platform opposing the Southern Pacific Railroad and funding bill. He projected the famous Sutro Tunnel in Nevada and has just completed the largest public baths in the world. Sutro is the most extensive property holder in San Francisco, owning one tenth of all the real estate in the city and county.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Later returns reduce Budd's plurality to 1,200. There are now 341 precincts to be heard from. Indications now are that the count will be finished by tomorrow night.

CORRUPTION RUN RIOT.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The less said about the Congressional election in the Tenth District the better for the good name of the State.

The methods which characterized that election reproach the civilization of the day and stigmatize the fair name of Georgia as the most advanced in sentiment and substance of all the Southern States.

Such an election calls for plain talk, and if the Constitution offends in condemning and denouncing it, let the men who so believe and who are ready and willing to defend this counsel of corruption make the most of it!

We protest in the name of the honesty of our people and the civilization of our State, and if the Legislature of Georgia does not pass an election law which will guarantee honest elections in every county in Georgia, those who are responsible for such failure will have upon their hands the blood of those who might hereafter be sacrificed at the ballot box, as in Augusta, as victims of an incompetent and inadequate election system.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

The Jeffersonian democrat and people's party convention assembled at Montgomery, on last Monday the 12th, inst. The convention was called to order by Hon. A. T. Goodwyn, at 10:30 o'clock; he briefly stated the object of the meeting, as called Judge Lee, of Conecuh, as temporary chairman, and Messrs. W. S. Reese, Jr. and T. W. Powell, as temporary secretaries. Hon. A. P. Longshore, of Shelby county was chosen permanent presiding officer and Judge Zell Gaston of Butler Vice President. The temporary secretary were made permanent. There were about 400 delegates in attendance. A committee on order of business and procedure was appointed as follows:

A. P. Dunmas, First District.
Col. Whitehead, Second District.
E. C. Jackson, Third District.
John L. Pitts, Fourth District.
L. Reese, Fifth District.
Dr. Hollis, Sixth District.
W. M. Wood, Seventh District.
D. M. Day, Eighth District.
S. M. Adams, Ninth District.
The committee at once retired; and speeches were made by Hon. J. C. Manning, Dr. Harris, P. G. Bowman and others, the following executive committee was selected.

Then the Congressional District delegation handed in the following list of members of the State Executive Committee of the People's Party:

First District—A. P. Dumas, D. B. Anderson and Charles Spivey.
Second District—E. J. Harris, J. M. Whitehead and E. C. Townsend.
Third District—A. M. Huggins, E. C. Jackson and J. B. Searcy.
Fourth District—H. C. Reynolds, K. C. Woodruff and A. P. Taylor.
Fifth District—A. T. Goodwyn, J. H. Harris and J. P. Oliver.
Sixth District—J. R. Maxwell, J. B. Sanford and Ben Hart.
Seventh District—T. W. Powell, N. B. Spears and R. T. Fwing.
Eighth District—R. M. McClellan, B. C. Jones and A. C. Mixon.
Ninth District—P. G. Bowman, W. A. Fountain and H. P. Stringfellow.

Bowman tried to be excused from sitting on the committee when Judge Horne of Coosa, got up and paid him a very enthusiastic eulogy.

About 1 o'clock the committee on order of business made the following report:

"Your committee, after careful examination of the evidence collected and submitted by the chairman of the recent State Central Campaign Committee touching the State elections has reached the conclusion that the ticket nominated by the convention which met in the city of Birmingham on the 8th of February last was elected by a majority of the votes legally cast. That no intelligent, honest citizen who has investigated or is willing to examine the evidence before the people can fail to concur in the conclusion which we have reached on this vital question. Considering this paramount question of election frauds in connection with other matter demanding our consideration, your committee respectfully submits the following resolutions, to-wit:

First—That the State ticket nominated by the Jeffersonian Democracy and Populists and headed by Capt. Kolb was elected by the qualified electors who cast their votes at the election held in this State on the 6th of August last. That the will of the people thus expressed in exercise of their inalienable rights under the law has been set aside through the agency of election managers and county officials, aided and abetted by a corrupt judiciary that is a disgrace to our civilization, protected by a defunct Executive who has trampled under foot the law, and destroyed in our State the form of Republican institutions.

These corrupt practices in elections methods by thieves, perjurers and public officials in Alabama, particularly in Dallas, Wilcox, Lowndes, Hale, Bullock, Barbour, Marengo, Montgomery and Monroe counties have become so notorious that the good people of Alabama have been humiliated by having their State advertised in every part of the civilized world as a land in which public criminals go unwhipped of justice. To the end, that not only in this State but in every part of the American Union, the public may be fully

advised as to the evidence upon which we base such grave charges, it is hereby ordered that the documents submitted be printed for general circulation, and that a copy be furnished the Governor, and every member of the legislature, and humbly appeal to every good citizen, without regard to past or present party affiliations, to lend us their aid and cooperation in securing a proper and legal investigation of these charges.

"Second, resolved, further, That while recognizing the just and lawful demands of the people who now protest against further peaceable submission to the unlawful and corrupt methods of ballot-box stuffers, we deem it inexpedient at this time to inaugurate and maintain a de jure government. And there are reasons for advising further forbearance under existing conditions. First, the members-elect of the Legislature who, on the face of the returns, did not secure their certificates, have not arranged to meet at the time and place provided by law for the organization of a legislative body, and the members-elect who did receive their certificates cannot, as a minority, organize an independent body.

Third—The present de facto administration will uphold the State officials who have been fraudulently declared elected, with Colonel Oates as the de facto Governor. Such policy would result in maintaining by force an independent State government, with Captain Kolb as Governor should he be inaugurated.

"Fourth—The present Federal administration is in accord with the dominating oligarchy in this State, and so far as necessary would protect and uphold the administration headed by Colonel Oates, without regard to the expressed will of the people.

"Fifth—We congratulate the people of this State upon the prospect of the final solution of the existing troubles by restoring this country to the rule of the people as evidenced by the recent repudiation of Clevelandism, and maintain support of the corrupt and dominating oligarchy. And if the state authorities of this State fail to consider this ultimate demand for proper consideration of our grievances, then we shall petition the Federal Government for such support as to secure our rights and maintain a Republican form of government in this State. But while looking to possible Federal interference in our behalf, we warn our oppressors against the imminent danger of the people, according to the manner of their fathers, at last resorting to the only remedy available even after peaceable methods under the last have failed. We demand the repeal of the diabolical and dangerous features of the present election laws, in order that every qualified voter may express his choice of men and measures at the ballot-box and have his vote counted as cast. The convention then adjourned sine die.

THEY GO FREE.

The Federal Grand Jury Would Not Indict the Mississippi Officials.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 9.—The Federal grand jury, by a vote of more than two to one, refused to indict the Governor, Treasurer and Auditor in the matter of printing the Mississippi State warrants, it being alleged by Chief Hazen, supported by Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney, that they violated the laws being likenesses and similitude of United States currency and National bank notes. The State officials, it will be remembered, were arraigned several months ago on affidavit sworn out by W. J. Burns of the United States Secret Service Bureau, on which Hazen is chief.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala. October 31, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on December 26th, 1894, viz: Rebecca J. Miller, formerly May, Homestead No. 21196, for the NW 1/4 of Section 4 Tp. 24 north of Range 14 East.

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LADIES!*

Have you planned your flower garden for this year? You will want some new flowers, of course, a few bulbs, plants, and so on; but whether you get them or not, you are going to have a generous supply of annuals; they are always in style and always sure to repay us for our trouble. Now, we want to furnish you annuals (200 varieties) this year FREE OF CHARGE. We do it not because we are over generous, but because our gift will attract your attention to something else which is sure to want. The prettiest and best of all periodicals published for ladies at a low price is "WOMAN"—a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bouquet. It is the delight of the household, furnishing happiness for the sitting room, comfort for the sick room, valuable help for the sewing room, the kitchen and the garden—a perfect home paper, cut to fit and to delight woman, the home-maker. The beautiful picture on the first page of every issue is alone worth the subscription price. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and, in addition, we will send you 200 varieties of

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All Victor improvements are abreast with the times and meet every requirement.

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Monarch Cycle Company, Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page catalogue—A work of art.

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

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Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine Absolutely Guaranteed.

King of all Bicycles.

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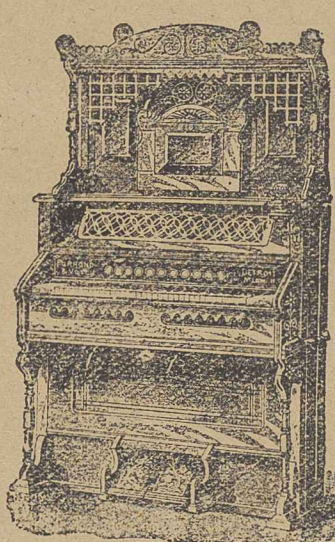
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DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

Pianos and Organs Bicycles and Typewriters for sale on Easy Payments.



Sheet Music 10c I Can and will save you money.

IF SO WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.,

THE PEOPLE'S
ADVOCATE,
—PUBLISHED BY—
The Advocate Publishing Co.,

COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA

A. P. LONGSHORE, - - General Manager

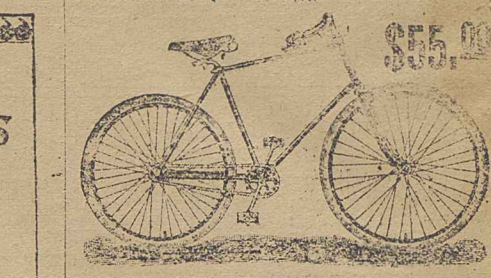
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Dollar a Year. Six Months, 50c. Three Months, 25c.

The publishers of the Advocate have made arrangements by which they can furnish

The People's Advocate and Certificates, both for \$1.50

BICYCLES

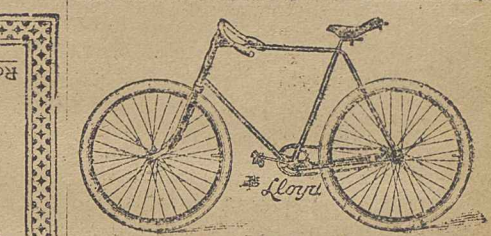


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Guaranteed same as agents sell for \$75 to \$100.

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Particulars of each of our perfect adjustment, guaranteed same as agents sell for \$75 to \$100. Written warranty with every machine. Every time you buy a bicycle through our agency you save more than our wholesale price. For sale in all cities. It costs about as much as any other bicycle, but agents and dealers will do us to make them. Let us show you the difference between the better and the bad buy from us direct at wholesale prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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Take the agency for our high grade Safety Bicycles. Our agents are all making money; why can't you? Write to us at once for catalogue, prices and territory desired. It will pay you.

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Sample to Agents, \$27.50 and up.

ROOTS & COMPANY,
(INCORPORATED.)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

35 Complete Novels.

Neatly bound and a year's subscription to a large 16-page illustrated monthly magazine for only 30 cents. This is a most liberal offer as Household Topics, the magazine, is sold at 50 cents. The 35 novels included in the list of 85 novels such treasures as "A Brave Cavalier" by Robert Louis Stevenson; "The Daughter of the Moon" by Ethel M. Dyer; "Ninetta," a most pleasing story by M. T. Calder; "A Glorious Day" and "Between Two Sins" by the author of "Dora Thorne"; "The Truth of It," by the popular writer, Hugh Conway; and "The Moorehouse Tragedy," rather sensational, by Mrs. Jane C. Austin; "A Heroine," a delightful story by Mrs. Rebecca H. Davis; "Wall Flowers," by the popular Marion Garland; and the great story "Guilty or Not Guilty," by Amanda M. Douglass. Space forbids mentioning the other novels; but they are all the same high grade, popular, bright, romantic, spicy, interesting stories.

The 35 novels and the current issue of Household Topics will be sent you the day your order is received. This we will supply you with a season's reading for a mere song; and will be appreciated by all in the household. Send at once 30 cents to Household Topics Pub. Co. P. O. Box 1159 New York City, N. Y.

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SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

NORTH AND NORTHWEST

—IS VIA THE—

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Of this line pass Calera daily, running

THROUGH
MONTGOMERY, MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Connecting for all points in TEXAS AND THE WEST.

Also running through to NASHVILLE, EVANSVILLE, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

Connecting for all points in the NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

Before purchasing tickets to any point, write the agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad at Calera, Ala., or C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

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We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you?

Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks of the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 66 page catalogue and state your wants. Address J. E. Draughton, President—Draughton's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Telegraphy—Nashville, Tenn., 11 Teachers, 600 Students the past year. No vacation. Enter anytime. Cheap Board, N. B. W. pay \$5.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

Organize for 1896.

The fight is now on, and must be fought to a finish.

If you are in favor of the free coinage of silver, vote for the candidate of the People's Party.

Cleveland says the way to relieve the country is to issue bonds and make the people pay taxes to keep the bonds holders in idleness.

The man who continues to vote the democratic ticket after all the broken pledges of that party is fit only "for treason, stratagem and spoils."

The man who says he is in favor of the free coinage of silver, and Grover Cleveland's financial policy is either a liar or a fool, and probably both.

The people's party polled in the State of Minnesota on the 6th of this month twenty-five thousand more votes than the democratic party did.

Let every man who loves his country and his home go to work in earnest to push the organization of the people's party in every state in the union.

In another column will be found a manifesto issued by Gov. elect R. F. Kolb. There is no doubt as to his election, there is not an honest man in Ala. who has investigated the matter who will deny that Capt. Kolb has twice been elected governor of this great State but thieves have stuffed the ballot box and counted him out. In 1892 the people submitted under a promise of a contest law, but the Legislature refused to pass a law, to settle the contest, and now there is but one way to settle the question and that is the way suggested by Capt. Kolb in his manifesto.

Let the cotton being in all the world who can get a cotton garment to put on that will not buy it and wear it? Why have you got the world market at your command. You have got a monopoly of the production of cotton here in the South. If you made 9,000,000 bales, 18,000,000 or 36,000,000, and the world had the capacity to buy it and consume it according to their necessities and their manifest and pressing desires you could sell 36,000,000 as well as 9,000,000 and you can sell it at 10 cents per pound as well as you can at 5 cents. The difficulty about the prices of American production, where we over produce and have to send it abroad for a market, is that the people abroad are so stunted and so cramped and so oppressed and so poverty stricken by the monopolies of gold handling powers of this country and others that they are too poor to buy and consume as much as they need. From Senator Morgan's speech:

The above from Senator Morgan is as true as gospel, every pound of cotton would be spun and woven and used by the people if they have employments and there is but one way to give employment to the people and that is to put sufficient money in circulation, to start up the industries of the country, and the thousands of idle laborers to work. By so doing their purchasing power will be increased, their ragged and half starved children will be clothed and fed, and cotton goods and flour will be a better price. There are millions of people in the United States who this day like to have two or three bolts of cotton goods but they are out of work, and have no money which to feed and clothe their families.

Administrators Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge of the Probate Court of Shelby county, Alabama, I, A. J. Sammons, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Howell Sammons, deceased will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the court house door in Columbiana, on Tuesday the 11th day of December 1894, between the legal hours of sale the following described: The W¹/₂ of SW¹/₄ Sec. 4 T. 21 R. 1 E., E¹/₂ of SE¹/₄ and NW¹/₄ of SE¹/₄ and E¹/₂ of SW¹/₄ of SE¹/₄ Sec. 5 T. 21 R. 1 E. and E¹/₂ of NW¹/₄ and NW¹/₄ of SW¹/₄ Sec. 9 T. 21 R. 1 E., all situated in the county of Shelby, State of Alabama. This 20th day of Nov. 1894.

A. J. Sammons, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Howell Sammons, deceased.

AN ADDRESS.

To the People of the State of Alabama.

During the last State campaign the paramount issue was honest elections. A free vote, and a fair count was the necessary and popular demand.

The election frauds of 1892, by which the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box was set aside, was fully and freely discussed in that campaign. No one denied them.

The almost universal demand was that there should not be a repetition of the frauds of 1892, and, if repeated, the people should not again submit. Every public speaker who advocate the reform cause, declared that the people should not again submit to the establishment of a defunct State government as the result of fraudulent elections. This sentiment was well received in every part of the State, and the popular demand was that, if elected, I should be seated as Governor.

A few days after the election I issued an address stating that I had been elected by the people to the office with nomination for which they had honored me. Shortly after my address was issued, the State Central campaign committee called a conference of the candidates on the State ticket nominated by the Jeffersonian Democrats and Populists. Prominent leaders of these two parties, from different parts of the State met and consulted together.

This conference met in the city of Birmingham and was well attended by leading Jeffersonians and Populists. A few Republicans were also present. After careful consideration the conference issued an address to the people of the State calling upon all supporters of the reform cause to hold public meetings in their respective counties for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people with reference to the late frauds upon the suffrage and the purpose of the people as to their future policy in this important crisis.

The convention further requested that a convention of delegates from the several counties be held in the city of Montgomery on November 12, 1894. It was also requested that Hon. W. H. Skaggs, Chairman of the State campaign committee, complete the work of obtaining evidence as to fraud upon the ballot in the recent State election.

The convention, called as above stated, met in the city of Montgomery on November 12th inst. It was largely attended by representative citizens from every part of the State. A committee was appointed to examine the further evidence there submitted as to election frauds and to submit resolutions in this matter for the consideration of the convention. The report of this committee and the action of the convention has been made known to the people of Alabama through the public press. The Convention of the people, in adopting the resolutions, declared at the outset:

"That the State ticket nominated by the Jeffersonians Democracy and Populists and headed by Hon. R. F. Kolb, was elected by the qualified electors who cast their votes at the election held in this State on the 6th of August last; that the will of the people, thus expressed in exercise of their inalienable rights, under the law, has been set aside through the agency of election managers and county officials, aided and abetted by a corrupt judiciary which is a disgrace to our civilization, and protected by a de facto Executive who has trampled under foot the law and destroyed in Alabama the form of republican institutions."

A resolutions was also passed by a unanimous vote of the convention, demanding of the present legislature the passage of a contest law for State offices. The majority now seated in the Legislature will ignore that demand now, as they did in the Legislature of 1892.

On last Saturday, 17th inst., the Legislature convened in joint session for the purpose of counting the vote for the State officers. Just before the returns were opened, or before the count commenced

pose of presenting the following protest against the counting of the vote of certain counties:

"To the Joint Convention of the Senate and House in session November 17, 1894:

"We, the undersigned members of the General Assembly of Alabama, respectfully protest against the counting of the vote for State officers in the counties of Autauga, Bullock, Barbour, Russell, Macon, Montgomery, Lowndes, Dallas, Wilcox, Monroe, Perry, Hale, Greene, Sumter and Marengo. We offer this protest on account of the monstrous frauds committed in the election of August, 1894, whereby the result of said election frauds was to defeat and reverse the will of the people as truly expressed at the ballot box.

Respectfully,
A. T. Woodwyn, H. W. Williamson, E. C. Jackson, W. B. Darty, W. S. Foman, W. B. Beeson, John A. Smith, J. E. Feilun, R. T. Ewing, J. S. Hollis, D. W. Dry, Zock Savage, E. B. Longley, H. C. Ellis, John F. Billinger, W. J. Mills, G. B. Dean, Nelson Fuller, Thomas J. Burks, S. E. Reeves, W. C. Mixon, C. H. Cole, D. R. Meadows, R. S. Nowlen, L. R. Wheelless, J. C. Kouten, J. D. Robinson, W. H. Cook, James B. Franklin, O. M. Mastin, J. C. Manning, A. J. Hearn, E. J. Beasley, J. M. C. Horton, T. J. Brown, C. P. Banks, D. B. Ford, M. Summers, J. C. Killebrew, H. G. Aines, H. R. Robbins, A. P. Taylor, J. H. Harris.

The speaker of the house, who presided over the joint convention, ruled Senator Goodwyn out of order and ordered him to take his seat. The speaker even called upon the Doorkeeper to seat the Senator. Thus the constitution rights of the people were trampled upon and a solemn protest of forty-four of your Representatives was not permitted to go on record.

The official count as declared by the speaker, gives Oates a majority of 27,582. Election frauds committed in the counties named in the protest of Senator Goodwyn, which we have positive and sworn evidence, would be more than sufficient to wipe out all the majority for Oates.

The foregoing considered and in view of existing conditions in Alabama, I have determined to discharge my full duty to the people of Alabama. I will not fail to respect the pledges which I made to the people who have given me their confidence and stood by me so heroically and devotedly during the past four years. You, fellow citizens, have twice elected me Governor of this State and this time, by the grace of God and the help of the good people of Alabama I will be governor. December 1 is the day fixed by law for the inauguration of governor. On that day I shall be in Montgomery for the purpose of taking the oath of office and my seat as governor. And I hereby call upon good people in every part of the State to aid me in all proper and peaceable methods to uphold the law and set aside the power of traitors and usurpers in Alabama.

I appeal to my friends and supporters from all parts of the State to be in Montgomery on the first day of December, 1894, there and then to give me their aid and support in a lawful and peaceable manner to vindicate their liberties. I counsel against any unlawful demonstration, but ask the presence and co-operation of freemen in a necessary effort to enforce the law and carry out the will of the people.

R. F. Kolb.
Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 19, 1894.

For Sale.

Three top buggies at rock bottom prices. Apply to A. P. Longshore.

We hope every one who owns a horse will read the advertisement of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Indiana appearing in this paper.

Notice No. 15419.

Notice for Publication.
Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.
October 31, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Columbiana, Ala., on December 26th, 1894, viz: Rebecca J. Miller, formerly May, Homestead No. 21196, for the NW¹/₄ of Section 4 Tp. 21 north of Range H East.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Rufus McLeod, Asa Robertson, Emory Barber, Clint Self. All of Shelby Springs, Ala.

H. PERCELL, Register.

We are now offering the Atlanta Constitution and the Advocate for

We wish to call the attention to our readers, who wish to take a great national paper, great in every department, to the American Nonconformist.

No Populist paper has so many able correspondents, or so large a circulation. And its success is deserved, as no expense is spared to make it the best, most readable paper in the country. The fraud and rascality (winked at and unpublished by the old party papers), unearthed and exposed by its Washington correspondents during the last session of congress was a revelation to every honest man. Its scathing and fearless editorials are a terror to evil doers. Every one of our readers who wishes the news of the whole Populist movement should subscribe for this great paper. Price \$1.00 a year. Send direct to Indianapolis, Ind. Sample copy sent upon request.

Special Inducements to Farmers.

I am offering special inducement to farmers on pianos, organs and sewing machines. If you are thinking of buying one of these things, write for catalogue and prices. I can save you money. I carry a large stock of all kinds of music books, 3,000 different copies of sheet music at 10 cents per copy. New organs as low as \$200.00; sewing machines as low as \$10.00.

E. E. FORBES,
Anniston, Ala.

HOW IS THIS?

Something unique even in these days of mammoth premium offers, is the latest effort of Stafford's Magazine, a New York monthly of home and general reading.

The proposition is to send the Magazine one year for one dollar, the regular subscription price, and in addition to send each subscriber fifty-two complete novels during the twelve months; one each week.

Think of it. You receive a new and complete novel, by mail, post paid, every week for fifty-two weeks, and in addition you get the magazine once a month for twelve months, all for one dollar. It is an offer which the publishers can only afford to make in the confident expectation of getting a hundred thousand new subscribers. Among the authors in the coming series are, Wilkie Collins, Walter Besant, Mrs. O'Flaherty, Mary Cecil Hay, Florence Marryat, Anthony Trollope, A. Conan Doyle, Miss Braddon, Captain Marryat, Miss Thackeray and Jules Verne. If you wish to take advantage of this unusual opportunity, send one dollar for Stafford's Magazine, one year. Your first copy of the magazine, and your first number of the fifty-two novels (one each week) which you are to receive during the year will be sent you by return mail. Remit by P. O. Order, registered letter or express. Address: STAFFORD PUBLISHING CO., Publishers of Stafford's Magazine, P. O. Box 2264, New York N. Y. Please mention this paper.

LADIES!!!

Have you planned your flower garden for this year? You will want some new flowers, of course, a few bulbs, plants, and so on; but whether you get them or not, you are going to have a generous supply of annuals; they are always in style and always sure to repay us for our trouble. Now, we want to furnish you annuals (200 varieties) this year FREE OF CHARGE. We do it not because we are over generous, but because our gift will attract your attention to something else which to see is to want. The prettiest and best of all periodicals published for ladies at a low price is "WOMAN"—a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bonnet. It is the delight of the household, furnishing happiness for the sitting room, comfort for the sick room, valuable help for the sewing room, the kitchen and the garden—a perfect home paper, cut to fit and to delight women, the home-maker. The beautiful picture on the first page of every issue is alone worth the subscription price. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and, in addition, we will send you 200 varieties.

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There's but one best--Victor.

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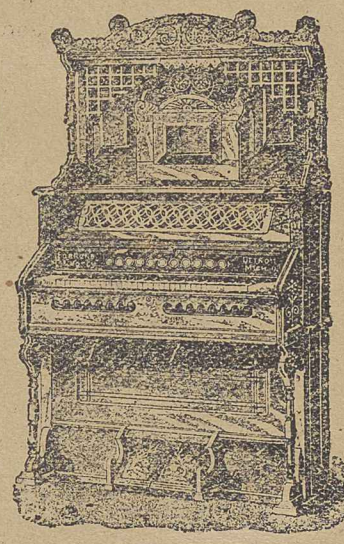
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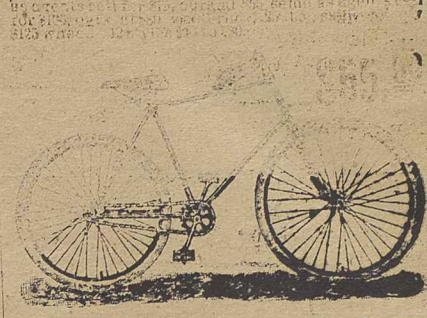
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WOOD RIMS.

Perfect in construction, perfect adjustment, guaranteed same as new for \$75 to \$100. Write for our 24-page catalogue and prices. It costs about as much to send you a catalogue as it does to send you a bicycle. Agents and dealers will do it to make the sale. The catalogue is a money saving device. It tells you the way and by how much to save at wholesale prices. Illustrated Catalogue free.

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(From a Photograph.)
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BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP.

We have recently prepared Books on the above, especially adapted to "Home Study." Sent on 60 days trial. Hundreds have been benefited hundreds of dollars by ordering our publications. Why not you? Should you later decide to enter our College, you would receive credit for the amount paid. Four weeks by our method of teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. Positions Guaranteed under certain conditions. Send for our free illustrated 96 page catalogue and "State your wants." Address J. F. Draughon, President—Draughon's Practical Business College and School of Shorthand and Penmanship—Nashville, Tenn. 11 Teachers, 60 students the past year. No vacation. Enter any time. Cheap Board. N. B. We pay \$5.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us. We will send you all the

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbia, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

COLUMBIANA, NOV. 22, 1894.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

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COURT CALENDAR.

Circuit Court.—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. L. F. Box, judge.

Chancery Court.—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.

County Court.—Regular terms begin the second Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, judge.

E. T. V. & G. Time Card.

Trains on the E. T. V. & G. railway arrive at Columbianna as follows:

NORTH BOUND.
No. 6, Mail and Express, - 1:15 a.m.
No. 44, Local Freight, - 3:25 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 5, Mail and Express, - 2:35 a.m.
No. 45, Local Freight, - 7:00 a.m.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

I. D. Mason, we are sorry to say is very sick.

T. L. Seale, spent Monday in Childersburg.

Dr. D. O. Mosley of Perryville was in the city Monday.

Rev. H. M. McIsaac visited Birmingham Monday.

J. W. Spearman of Yellow Leaf, visit this city Sunday.

Jim Evans, paid Birmingham, a dying visit last Monday.

Born: to Mr. and Mrs. D. R. McMillan, a girl on Friday night.

Rev. W. J. Semott, will preach Thanksgiving day in the Methodist Church.

W. B. McMath, of Montevallo, visited his mother Mrs. D. B. McMath, Sunday.

Miss Lena Hendricks, spent Saturday and Sunday with home folks, at Renfroe Ala.

Mrs. Morgan and daughter, Miss Nannie, of Selma is on a visit to Mrs. W. W. Walls.

Rev. R. M. DuBose, of Courtland, Ala., is visiting his brother Dr. W. S. DuBose.

H. C. DuRose, "former devil of the Advocate" spent a few hours with his best—Sunday.

Don Carter, says he is awfully glad the schedule has changed on the E. T. V. & G. railroad.

The "kids" had a very enjoyable sociable at the residence of J. W. Johnsons on last Friday night.

Those indebted to the Advocate are earnestly requested to pay their subscription by the 1st of December.

Messrs. Parker & Armstrong and E. D. Hall & Co., have moved into their new quarters in the Clardy building.

Mr. T. K. Roberts, delivered quite an interesting lecture Sunday afternoon, at the Christian Endeavor, on John Chinaman.

If you are indebted to the Advocate, let us hear from you at once, we cannot furnish the paper to those who do not try to pay up.

All parties indebted to the Advocate who fail to pay, or make satisfactory arrangements by the 1st of December will be placed in the hands of a collector.

Rev. N. H. Self died suddenly in Wilsonville on the 19th inst. Mr. Self was an aged and honored citizen and layed aside his armor only at the summons of that great Captain he loved and obeyed so long.

Died on the 16th inst., at the residence of his step-son, Dr. D. O. Mosley, Perryville, Perry Co., Mr. S. W. Morgan. Mr. Morgan was born on November 7th, 1825. His remains were entered in Columbianna cemetery on the 19th inst.

Miss Anna, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. S. DuBose, was quietly married at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 20th inst., to Mr. E. W. Burt, of Courtland, Ala. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Dr. W. S. DuBose, Rev. R. M. DuBose officiating. The contracting parties left on the 3:27 train for Courtland, Ala., their future home. The Advocate has not the honor of a personal acquaintance with the bridegroom, but will say that he is a very considerate and very fortunate in winning, capturing and carrying away one of Columbianna's most and brightest young ladies.

Pelham Points.

O. Cost visited Columbianna this week.

Mr. Elvin Whitmore, one of our prominent young men, left a few days ago for Vicksburg, Miss. Some of our good organized Democrats have been wondering where they are at since the elections; the mournful sound comes whistling back through the hills, "In the soup."

Prof. Leston left this week on a prospecting jaunt for Mobile. Poor fellow, the cold city winds of winter is now upon him and his Oates not ready for harvest; while for many months he has been doing and sacrificing many of nature's dearest constituents to their culture, sad it is to say at this late hour, "he's a goner," he has no doubt gone this week to the sweet sunny southlands of Alabama, to search for a more adapted clime, where Kolbs have never been known and Oates grow to all perfection.

We see in last week's issue of the Chronicle Prof. Dawson, through his little democratic medium Mr. Harrell is growling his expected growls about "Trustees and public funds." Why Prof. are you running short in money matters? where are all them dollars you got since you left your fat office? and giving your pets certificates without an examination and dating them back to the sweet days of yore. Explain please.

Success to the Advocate and its many readers.

BLACK AND WATSON

Congressman Black says he is Not Willing to represent The People

UNLESS HE IS ENTITLED TO THE SEAT

At an Early Day as Possible He Will Reply to Mr. Watson's Proposition. Sketch of Judge Calloway.

Aususta, Ga., November 11—(Special.)—Mr. Watson has made a proposition to purge the ballot of illegal votes in last Tuesday's election, which has received the attention of Congressman Black.

The following correspondence explains the offer:

"Augusta, Ga., November 10, 1894.—Editor Chronicle: I received this afternoon about half past 5 o'clock a copy of The McCallie Journal, containing the following: "For the purpose of putting an to the terrible state of affairs in the tenth district. I propose to Major Black that we appoint a commission to purge the ballot boxes of all illegal votes, wherever found."

"If it appears that I am the choice of a majority of the legal voters, then Mr. Black is to surrender the seat to me. If it appears that he is the choice of a legal majority, then I will not contest his seat, nor will I ever be a candidate again."

"The commission can be made up to two men chosen by me, two by him and a fifth chosen by the fourth."

"Thomas E. Watson."

"Thomson, Ga., November 9, 1894."

"No one surpasses me in the desire to restore good feeling among the people of this district, nor am I willing to represent them in congress unless I am entitled to the seat. If I have the right to depart from the method prescribed by law, I stand ready at any time to join in any proper plan to eliminate all illegal ballots cast in any county in the district."

"But at first view there seem to be serious legal and practical obstacles to the attainment of this desirable end by the particular method proposed by Mr. Watson."

"The matter is far beyond any personal interest, desire or ambition. It involves questions of great delicacy and gravity, and the rights of very many of the best people of the district. I cannot, therefore, assume to be wise enough to act without the advice of friends which I cannot at once procure. At as early a date as practicable, proper attention will be given to Mr. Watson's proposition, and an answer made thereto. Very truly, "J. C. C. Black."

FOR SALE OR RENT. The James B. Casper plantation on Clear Prong Creek, Shelby county, Ala.

Apply to Lane & White, Birmingham, Ala.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The Convention which sat a few hours at the capital of Alabama on Monday last accomplished the original design of making Proclamation to the world of the attitude of the majority of the land holders and tax payers of Alabama in their relation to certain lapses from the methods of free government unhappily, and incidentally, vest with control in this State.

The fact of contemplation had been long and widely advertised, the scope of action had been as definitely determined upon as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances. The conduct itself of the Convention cannot fail to arrest the attention and command the admiration of every liberal mind open to the consideration of the evidence upon which the animus of the movement received its ultimate motive.

There was some difference of opinion between representative men in the convention touching timely procedures on the part of the people where all acknowledged a present exigency of their affairs. Differences of opinion that do not disturb union of purpose among men are essential stimulants to action. It is the decided and affirmative action of this body, tolerant of the honest mind of all individual members, that exalts it in the eyes of Alabama as a blessing to the political welfare of the State, as a security to the permanence of our institutions and a fortification of the honorable ambition of the State.

Alabama cannot be rent and worn by a single sentiment that comes forth from the Proclamation of the Convention. Alabama is in imminent peril of revolution and exhaustion under the control of accidental and abnormal political methods which the People's Party is circumspect enough, and wise, and brave enough to appreciate and to prepare to extinguish while yet time is opportune.

There was accentuated by the Christian era the natural struggle between autocracy and democracy as rival motives of human society. The priests, scribes and pharisees were then and have ever been since, under one or another nomenclature, the autocratic element. The doctrine of respect due to the rights of man, the theory of an advancing individuality in the man, as the true basis of the concrete society, make the theory and the doctrine of the Galilean, the ideal democracy. Colonel Oates assumes to be Governor of Alabama under a title colored with palpable and undeniable fraud. Those who do not consent to sacrifice their individuality to his autocracy—and they are the large majority of the farmers of Alabama, let it be remembered—found themselves hemmed in between their native obligations to liberty and a policy of peace in this particular case. If Colonel Oates is disposed to be Governor under proof positive that more than half of the white men of Alabama hold up to him the state of their minds, that he is a usurper, tolerated only because usurpation is not the normal status of a Governor of Alabama; only because the great public heat feels its strength to endure and hope, then let William C. Oates be Governor. His acts, within the law, will stand, his commands, within the law, will be obeyed. There are no honors to him in the place and no valor in the performance. So much for the greatness of Alabama, the compatriots of a Washington and a Lee.

The mission of the People's party is to organize the people of Alabama that no Governor shall hereafter fill the role of William Calvin Oates in their Statehood. The party is not the prime mover of the popular mind, but the reflector of the people's high resolve. It will treat practical questions from the standpoint of the principles of Thomas Jefferson. It will absorb the political forces of Alabama and restore Alabama to the virtue which controlled in the days of the fathers of Democracy. It will pursue the rugged path of high endeavor in the marvelous onward movement of society and politics. The scorn of the autocracy, the priests and scribes and pharisees of the following of Oates, it will ever invite by its simplicity of methods and will ever investigate by its successes at the ballot box.

The Democratic party is dead.

Administrators Sale

Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge of the Probate Court of Shelby County Alabama, I, B. L. Moore, administrator de bonis non of the estate of A. M. Elliott deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the court house door in Columbianna, on Monday the 12, day of November 1894, between the legal hours of sale the following described real estate, belonging to said estate to wit: A store house and lot situated in the town of Columbianna, known as the A. M. Elliott store house and lot, beginning at the north east corner of said store house and running due west with College street sixty seven feet thence due south forty eight feet, thence due east sixty seven feet to Main street, thence forty eight feet north along Main street to point of beginning, and one house and lot situated in the town of Columbianna bounded on the east by main street, on the north, house and lot of Wright Timney on the south by house and lot of Gordon DuBose, now occupied by Longshore and Beavers as a law office, also the following described lands: N½ of the NE¼ and the SW¼ of NW¼ and a part of the SE¼ of the NE¼ and the NE¼ of NW¼ and E½ of W½ of the NW¼ of Sec. 13 Township 21 Range 3 West. The SE¼ of SE¼ and SW¼ of SE¼ and NW¼ of SE¼ and E½ of SW¼ and NE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 12 Township 21 Range 3 West. The NW¼ of SE¼ and SW¼ of NE¼ of NW¼ and W½ of SW¼ of SW¼ Sec. 7 Township 21 Range 3 West. Part of the NW¼ of NE¼ of Section 25 Township 20 Range 2 West, and part of the E½ of SE¼ and SW¼ of SE¼ Section 33 Township 21 Range 1 West. B. L. Moore, administrator de bonis non of estate of A. M. Elliott deceased.

P. H. Earle & Co., of Birmingham, are working for the trade of the farmers of Shelby, and they intend to have it if cheap goods and honest fair dealing will get it. The writer has shipped cotton to this firm two seasons and know whereof he speaks when he says they have so far given perfect satisfaction. They have three men traveling in Shelby soliciting orders, one of whom sold fifty barrels of flour in the Harpersville neighborhood last week. Read their advertisement in another column and then give them a trial.

Of the many Populist exchanges coming to our office, we spend so much money to get the suppressed Washington news before its readers as the Nonconformist. Yes, suppressed news. What the plutocratic papers have been careful to keep their readers from finding out, the two fearless correspondents of the Nonconformist have dug up and sent to the paper for the benefit of its thousands of readers. Many a secret has thus leaked out that the plutocracy never meant the common workaday people should know. We have made special arrangements whereby we can send the Nonconformist and the Advocate from now until January the 1st, for \$1.00.

LONGSHORE & BEAVERS, Attorneys And Counselors At Law, Columbianna, Ala.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE courts of the district and in the Federal Courts and the Supreme Court of Alabama.

CENTRAL R. R. OF GEORGIA.

Montgomery & Eufaula Ry., and Mobile & Girard R. R.

H. M. Comer & R. S. Hayes

Receivers.

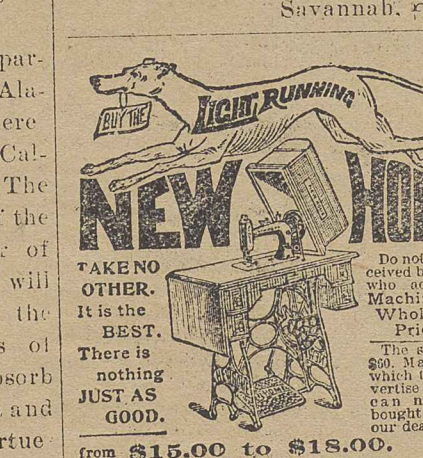
Savannah & Western R. R.

H. M. Comer & R. J. Lowry,

Receivers.

Tickets at reduced rates between local points on sale after 6:00 p.m. Saturday, good returning till Monday noon. If you are going to New York, Boston Philadelphia or Baltimore on business or pleasure you save sleeping car fares, and the expense of meals enroute by going via Central R.R., Savannah, and thence by Steamers, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of an Ocean Voyage.

Tickets include meals and state-room. For full information write to or call on nearest ticket agent, or to, Theo. D. Kline, Gen'l Supt. W. P. Shellenham, Traffic Mgr., J. C. Halle, Gen'l Passenger Agt. Savannah, Ga.



NEW HOME

TAKE NO OTHER

Do not be deceived by those who sell cheap machines at wholesale prices. The so-called "cheap" machines which they advertise are not worth the money you pay for them. They are not worth the money you pay for them. They are not worth the money you pay for them.

NEW HOME

Do not be deceived by those who sell cheap machines at wholesale prices. The so-called "cheap" machines which they advertise are not worth the money you pay for them. They are not worth the money you pay for them. They are not worth the money you pay for them.

We make a large variety of these cheap machines for those who can not afford to buy the best. They are not so good as the best, but they are cheap. They are not so good as the best, but they are cheap. They are not so good as the best, but they are cheap.

A NEW FIRM! MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

We again come before the public with a neat and complete line of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

We have decided to change our business, and from this date WE WILL SELL FOR SPOT CASH ONLY!

Do not ask for credit, as you will be refused. We will have ONLY one price? and that the very lowest possible figure. We will positively sell goods at A REDUCTION OF FROM 15 TO 25 PER CENT.

lower than any house in town. Do not pay high prices any longer. Call and

SEE IF WE CAN'T SAVE YOU MONEY!

If you have not the cash to-day, it will pay you handsomely to wait a few days until you get it, so you can buy of us at CASH (not time) PRICES.

Yours for business,

E. D. HALL & CO.,
COLUMBIANA, ALABAMA.

IT IS A FACT

THAT

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

RUN LIGHT LAST WELL CARRY THE LOAD

All Styles and Sizes.

P. H. EARLE & CO.,
1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL & DIPLOMA.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Encouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement for the Seed met in competition those there. This is high endorsement for the Seed met in competition those there. This is high endorsement for the Seed met in competition those there.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER

"Quaker City Baking Powder" is of all we've found the best. Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Omit) Claims a place above the rest. With ten pennies you can make a loaf of bread. (Omit) He your pennies will re-pay. If it is not so, it is no Quaker City. (Omit) Those who use Q. C. B. P. Non-est trials all out, please, there will never be. (Omit) For success will ever be for low. (Omit)



ELKHART CARTRIDGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO.

No. 1. Farm Wagon

No. 2. Delivery Wagon

No. 3. Horse Wagon

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THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

—THAT— I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.

A Saw Mill

And I am prepared to furnish UNDRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices

LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED

at Columbianna if desired. Give us a call.

T. R. HOLCOMBE

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE.

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Harv ard or Kingsbury piano; a Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Votey organ.

Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins, and other small instruments, showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters. Sewing Machines from \$15 up. Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them, I can save you money.

Special inducements offered to farmers.

E. E. FORBES,
ANNISTON, ALA.

VALUABLE PRESENTS FREE

We wish to introduce our System Pills into every home. We know that we manufacture the very best remedy on earth for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Kidney Troubles, Torpid Liver, etc., and that when you have tried these pills you will gladly recommend them to others, or take an agency, and in this way we shall have a large, well-paying demand created.

As a special inducement for every reader of this paper to try these pills at once, we will give to each person who sends 25 cents in cash, or 30 cents in stamps, for a box of System Pills, one of the following presents: A Handsome Gold Watch, a good Silver watch, a Valuable Town Lot, a Genuine Diamond Ring, a Casket of Silverware or a Genuine \$5.00 Gold Piece. Every purchaser gets one of the above presents. There are no exceptions. Shaw Remedy Co., Rutherford, N. J.

Probate Notice

State of Alabama, Shelby County (Probate Court, October 22, 1894. Estate of Howell Sammons deceased.

This day came A. J. Sammons administrator de bonis non of said estate and filed his application in due form and under oath praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of division, and upon the grounds that said land cannot be equally divided. It is ordered that Monday the 19th day of November 1894 be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

JNO. S. LEEPER, Judge of Probate

Notice No. 15,262.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at Montgomery Ala., September 24, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbianna, Ala., on November 3, 1894, viz: James M. Wilder, Homestead entry No. 21527, for the N½ of NE¼, N½ of NW¼ of Section 10, Tp. 20, 20th R. 1 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Luther R. Kendrick, Edmon S. Martin, Andrew J. Shaw, Elvay J. Gilbert, all of Coleville, Alabama. H. PURCELL, REGISTER.

Southern Railway Co.

WESTERN SYSTEM TIME TABLE. In effect August 1st.

Read down	Stations	Read up
10:40 p.m.	Lv Selma	Ar 5:20 a.m.
12:52 a.m.	Lv Calera	Ar 8:02 a.m.
2:29 a.m.	Lv Talladega	Ar 1:04 a.m.
5:22 a.m.	Lv Anniston	Ar 12:05 a.m.
8:47 a.m.	Lv Jacksonville	Ar 1:38 p.m.
11:41 a.m.	Lv Piedmont	Ar 1:54 p.m.
2:29 p.m.	Lv Columbus	Ar 7:34 p.m.
4:59 p.m.	Lv Montgomery	Ar 10:14 p.m.
7:50 a.m.	Ar Philadelphia	Lv 8:24 p.m.
10:55 a.m.	Ar New York	Lv 6:06 p.m.

Read down	Local Stations	Read up
4:00 p.m.	Lv Selma	Ar 11:50 a.m.
5:10 p.m.	Lv Uniontown	Ar 9:36 a.m.
6:21 p.m.	Lv Fannadega	Ar 9:54 a.m.
7:48 p.m.	Lv Demopolis	Ar 8:57 a.m.
8:15 p.m.	Ar Meridian	Lv 6:00 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	Lv Selma	Ar 9:36 a.m.

New Use for Aluminum.
The latest use for aluminum is as a substitute for lithographic stones. Its lightness is one of the strong features. On the other hand its use for surgeons' tools is gradually diminishing, as it is found to be easily and cannot with any known alloy be made hard enough for the purpose required.

Prayer and Profanity
are all right in their proper places, but if you have Tetter or Eczema, or Salt Rheum, or Ringworm, better save your breath and buy "Tetterine." It's 50 cents a box, drug stores or by mail from J. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga.

An Old City?
The New England Historical Society is the possessor of a pipe used by General Jackson when he was President.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
I, FRANK J. CHENEY, declare that I am the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh of the Bladder cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Business Men in a Hurry
HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Karl's Flesh Root, the great blood purifier,
gives clearness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25c. 50c. \$1.

Tired, Weak, Nervous
"I was troubled with that tired and all gone feeling, had no appetite, had a cough and asthmatic symptoms. I have been troubled with these things for some years and have tried everything. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and feel better from the first. My appetite returned."

Give Up All Work
three years ago. Last spring I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and feel better from the first. My appetite returned.

Mr. Frank Chenev and my cough, I have used half a dozen bottles and am a well man. I should have written this statement before but wanted to wait until after cold weather had settled with us and see if any symptoms of my trouble returned. But not so, for I am now in the best of health. I am 64 years of age, and doing a full day's work at blacksmithing. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my complaint and gave me renewed health. FRANK CHENEV, Claremont, N. H. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
Sarsaparilla cured my complaint and gave me renewed health. FRANK CHENEV, Claremont, N. H. Get only Hood's.

World's Fair
HIGHEST AWARD!

IMPERIAL GRANUM

THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD

Has just acquired the reputation of being The Savior of Invalids and The Aged.

AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT FOR THE GROWTH AND PROTECTION OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN

A superior nutritive in continued Fevers, And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases; often in instances of consultation over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;—And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.

Sold by DRUGGISTS, Shipping Depot, JOHN CABLE & SONS, New York.

Your Poor Tired Husband.
He has worked hard all week. Let him sleep late Sunday morning, then treat him to a breakfast of

Hecker's Buckwheat Cakes.

CARRIAGES Buggies & Harness.

Two highest awards at World's Fair for Strength, Beauty and Low Price. Six years ago we discarded the Dealer and began selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices. Result: upward of 100,000 Vehicles sold and our factory now the largest on earth, producing direct with consumers. Send for our mammoth Catalogue, 120 pages illustrated, free of charge. ALLIANCE CARriage CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AM. N. U. No. 47, 1894.

CONSUMPTION

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Democratic Caucus Nominations for the Offices.

THE PRESIDING OFFICERS

Francis L. Pettus, of Dallas, President of the Senate; Thomas H. Clarke of Montgomery, Speaker of the House. The Minor Officers. A Woman to be Engraving Clerk.

On Tuesday at noon the general assembly of Alabama convened at the capitol in Montgomery. President Compton of the last senate called the senate to order. After the roll call a motion by Senator Goodwyn to ballot for a president was lost and the senate adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

IN THE HOUSE.
Hon. Francis L. Pettus, speaker of the house of the last general assembly, presided during the preliminary proceedings. The rules of the last house were adopted, to remain in force until the new committee on rules, to be appointed, shall make a report. A committee of one from each congressional district was appointed to assign seats to the members. After announcement that the populists would hold a caucus at 7 p. m., in the senate hall, and the democrats would meet in caucuses in the representative hall at 8 p. m., the house adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow.

THE SENATE CAUCUS.
Immediately after the senate adjourned the democrats of that body met in caucuses and proceeded to ballot for nominees. Francis L. Pettus, was nominated for president on the first ballot, receiving 13 votes, against 7 for Hundly of Madison and 3 for Austell of Mobile. W. L. Clay of Huntsville was chosen as secretary by 12 votes, D. W. McVey of Montgomery receiving 11. Mrs. Emma Scott of Birmingham was selected for enrolling and engraving clerk.

IN THE HOUSE CAUCUS.
Thomas M. Clarke of Montgomery was nominated for speaker on the second ballot, which stood: Clarke 32, S. W. John of Jefferson 16, Willett of Pickens 10, Brooks of Mobile 2. Massy Wilson of Clarke was nominated for clerk without opposition. J. L. Proctor of Jackson, for assistant clerk, received 39 votes, and Cecil Whinan, of Lowndes 20. W. P. Howell of Cleburne was chosen for enrolling clerk, and Val Taylor of Marengo for engraving clerk; Robert Henson of Etowah, doorkeeper; Thos. Fah of Dale, assistant. These nominations are regarded as equivalent to election.

THE TWO HOUSES.
The following is a list of the members of the two branches of the legislature:

SENATE SENATORS.
First district—John Cunningham, Centre Star.
Second district—D. W. Day, Huntsville.
Third district—J. M. C. Wharton, Arkadelphia.
Fourth district—O. R. Hundley, Asheville.
Fifth district—W. H. Rogart, Stevenson.
Sixth district—John S. E. Robinson, Asheville.
Seventh district—W. A. Porter, Heflin.
Eighth district—H. L. McEldeery, Talladega.
Ninth district—P. W. Williamson, Sandy Ridge.
Tenth district—R. S. Nolan, Nixburgh.
Eleventh district—Frank S. Moody, Taskalooza.
Twelfth district—Jonathan S. Hollis, Alfred.
Thirteenth district—John T. Milner, Newcastle.
Fourteenth district—John A. Rogers, Gainesville.
Fifteenth district—A. T. Goodwyn, Robinson Springs.
Sixteenth district—Willis Brewer, Hayneville.
Seventeenth district—Dr. P. M. Bruner, Evergreen.
Eighteenth district—W. E. Hogue, Marion.
Nineteenth district—L. M. McKee, Calvert.
Twentieth district—Mims Walker, Painsville.
Twenty-first district—W. B. Kemp, Kempville.
Twenty-second district—John Y. Kilpatrick, Camden.
Twenty-third district—R. H. Walker, Columbia.
Twenty-fourth district—Hiram Hawkins, Hawkinsville.
Twenty-fifth district—W. B. Darby, Henderson.
Twenty-sixth district—L. F. Culver, Union Springs.
Twenty-seventh district—W. J. Samford, Opelika.
Twenty-eighth district—A. D. Sayre, Montgomery.
Twenty-ninth district—Thos. Tumlin, Kirk's Grove.
Thirtieth district—F. L. Pettus, Selma.
Thirty-first district—E. B. Almon, Tusculum.
Thirty-second district—William M. Browder, Gallion.
Thirty-third district—Hurioco Austell, Mobile.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Autauga—Mac A. Smith, Prattville.
Baldwin—Richard H. Moore, Ten-saw.
Barbour—E. L. Graves, Harris, J. W. T. Gibson, Fulton.
Bibb—Wilson Fuller, Centreville.
Blount—Dr. Ballinger, Cleveland.
Bullock—Thomas L. Jenks, Union Springs.
Butler—John A. Smith, Forest Home.
Calhoun—R. B. Kelly, Anniston.
Chambers—C. H. Cole, Welsh, J. H. Harris, Oak Bowery.
Cherokee—R. T. Ewing.
Chilton—O. M. Mastin, Clanton.
Choctaw—A. J. Hearn, Yantley.
Clarke—Isaac Grant, Grove Hill.
C. Calhoun, Nealon.
Clay—B. D. Ford, Millerville.
Cleburne—A. P. Taylor, Edwards-ville.
Coffee—W. C. Mixon.
Colbert—F. N. Rand, Reighton.
Conecuh—T. J. Brown, Gravelly.
Coosa—H. R. Robbins, Kellyton.

Covington—E. J. Beasley, Red Level.
Crenshaw—John C. Rounton, Honora-ville.
Cullman—Thomas J. Burks, Pina-nae.
Dale—J. C. Kilebrew, Newton.
Dallas—R. T. Burns, Selma.
DeKalb—J. B. Franklin, Luna.
Elmore—H. C. Ellis, Good Hope.
Escambia—W. A. Rabb, Brewton.
Etowah—Henson.
Fayette—Zack Savage, Newtonville.
Franklin—O. P. Banks, Russellville.
Geneva—W. J. Mills, Geneva.
Greene—Dr. J. A. Smith, Union.
Hale—Thomas E. Knight, Greens-boro.
Harris—G. W. Akron.
Henry—J. H. Jewin, Abbeville.
Jackson—John H. Roach, Fackler.
William McC. Maples, Holly Tree.
Jefferson—F. M. O'Brien, Birming-ham.
John McQueen, Birmingham.
J. W. John, Birmingham.
J. H. Mont-gomery, Birmingham.
L. Y. Lipscomb, Bessemer.
W. F. Fulton Woodlawn.
Lamar—John D. McCuskey, Vernon.
Lauderdale—H. R. Kennedy, Green Hill.
J. C. Ott, Florence.
Lawrence—W. M. Simmons, Mont-ton.
Lee—Wheeler, Jackson.
Limestone—John E. Felding, Paclo.
Lowndes—Charles P. Rogers, Sr., Letohatchie.
Charles H. Whitten, Hayneville.
Macon—P. S. Holt, Tuskegee.
Madison—A. S. Fletcher, Huntsville.
N. M. Rowe, Triana.
Marengo—D. J. Meador, Myrtle-wood.
D. M. Powell, Dayton.
Marion—W. C. Davis, Hamilton.
Marshall—W. M. Coleman, Albert-ville.
Mobile—Leslie E. Brooks, Mobile.
Edward M. Robinson, Mobile.
Thomas H. Smith, Mobile.
Monroe—W. G. McCorry, Monroe-ville.
Montgomery—Thomas H. Clarke, Montgomery.
W. W. Hill, John W. A. Sanford, Jr., and B. H. Screws, Mont-gomery.
Morgan—O. Kyle, Decatur.
Perry—W. O. Perry, Perryville.
W. R. Barron, Scott's station.
Pickens—Elbert D. Willet.
Pike—J. A. Curtis, China Grove.
Randolph—S. E. Reeves, Wedowee.
Russell—W. J. Boykin, Seale.
E. N. Brown, Hartsboro.
Shelby—G. B. Deans, Calera.
St. Clair—William S. Forman, Spring-ville.
Shutler—Dr. M. E. Cameron, Sumter-ville.
Robert L. Seale, Gaston.
Talladega—J. E. Camp, Talladega.
W. A. Cook, Kynulga.
Tallapoosa—D. B. Langley, * Camp Hill.
D. R. Meadows, Bulger's Mill.
Tuscaloosa—J. J. Mayfield, Tuska-loosa.
W. S. Patton, Foster's.
Walker—H. P. Gaines, Corona.
Washington—Ben D. Turner, Heal-ing Springs.
Wilcox—Daniel Cook, Rock West.
James T. Dale, Oak Hill.
Winston—D. R. Ford.
* Populists. * Republican.

Second Day
SENATE—The nominees of the demo-cratic caucus were formally elected and installed in office. Resolutions in-viting the clergy of the city to attend and open the sessions with prayer were adopted. A bill, to be entitled "An act to encourage the investment of capital in the state, the first bill of the session, was offered by Mr. Hund-ley. He also offered a resolution pro-posing an amendment to article 11 of the constitution. Several other bills were offered, and, after a short recess, the Governor's message was received. The senate then adjourned until to-morrow.
HOUSE.—The nominees of the demo-cratic caucus were duly elected and in-stalled in office. A committee to call on the Governor was appointed. Reso-lutions of thanks to Mr. Pettus, the re-acting speaker, were adopted. A reso-lution by Mr. McKnight of Hale, pro-viding for the appointment of a door-keeper for the gallery of the represen-tative hall, was adopted and the com-pensation of the doorkeeper fixed at \$3 per day. The doorkeeper was authorized to purchase supplies for the use of the house. A resolution was passed providing for a joint committee to investigate the condition of the 2 and 3 per cent fund. A resolution inviting the city ministers to attend and open the sessions with prayer was adopted. A resolution was passed instructing the clerk to supply each member with a Code of Alabama and the journal of the last house for use during the session. A messenger and three pages were appointed by the speaker, in pur-suance of a resolution. The Governor's message was received and read by the clerk. The house then adjourned un-til tomorrow.

Third Day.
SENATE.—Mr. Porter, a bill to provide for recording options on real estate.
Mr. Milner, a bill, repealing an act to prevent the compelling of women and children, or permitting of children under 14 years of age, to labor in a me-chanical or manufacturing business more than eight hours a day.
Mr. McKee, a joint resolution asking the federal government to donate Mount Vernon barracks to the state for a reform school for boys.
Mr. Culver, a joint resolution fixing November 17 next, for a joint meeting of the two houses to count and pro-claim the result of the recent election.
Mr. Goodwyn, a joint resolution re-questing the appointment of a commit-tee to prepare a bill in the interest of a pure ballot and a fair count.
HOUSE.—The following bills were in-troduced, read once and referred:
House bill 2, by Mr. Moore, To ex-tend the time of the construction of the harbor and railway of the Bir-mingham, Mobile and Navy Cole Har-bor and Railroad company. Corpora-tion.
No. 9, Mr. Grant—To give the owners of lands or their assignees a lien for the hypothecated price of values—commonly known as stumpage—of timber sold from said lands, and to provide for the enforcement thereof.
House bill 12, by Mr. Rand—To amend section 1260 of the code relative to full payment and satisfaction with reference to mortgages. Judiciary.
No. 14, Mr. McKnight—To repeal section 48 and to amend sections 54 and 60 of an act of 1891 February 14, 1892, to create a system

for Alabama and to provide for the gov-ernment, discipline and maintenance of all convicts in the state of Alabama, and to further provide for the working of the convicts of the state for the best financial interest of the state. Peni-tentiary and criminal administration.
No. 15, Mr. O'Brien—To further pro-vide for compensation for registrars in the state. Privileges and elections.
No. 16, Mr. O'Brien—To amend sec-tion 1891 of the code, relating to the redemption of lands. Judiciary.
No. 17, Mr. O'Brien—To amend sec-tion 3875 of the code of 1886 relative to trespass on lands by another. Judi-ciary.
No. 22, Ott—To exempt school trust-ees from poll tax and road duty. Judi-ciary.
No. 29, Mr. Brooks—To regulate the administration of general assignments for the benefit of creditors. Judiciary.
No. 30, Mr. Brooks—To amend an act to provide for the publication and proceedings against defendants whose names are unknown in proceedings for partition. Judiciary.
No. 31, Mr. Brooks—To regulate the sale of goods, wares, merchandise and other personal property advertised in certain cases and to provide for a license for such sales from such ven-dors. Judiciary.
No. 32, Mr. Brooks—To amend sec-tion 4023 of the code, to make the crime of abortion a felony. Judiciary.
No. 33, Mr. Brooks—To provide for the admission of written instru-ments in evidence in the courts of this state in certain cases. Judiciary.
No. 34, Mr. Brooks—To amend sec-tion 1750 of the code regulating rate of interest. Judiciary.
No. 35, Mr. Brooks—To amend sec-tion 1913 of the code, barring suits for dower after three years. Judiciary.
No. 36, Mr. Brooks—To amend sec-tion 3989 of the code relative to grand larceny. Judiciary.
No. 37, Mr. Brooks—To define and punish larceny from dwelling house, store house, shop, warehouse, railroad car, steamboat, vessel or boat used for carrying freight or passengers. Judi-ciary.
House joint resolution 40, by Mr. Screws—Condemning the American Protective association in Alabama and denouncing such a menace to free institutions. Judiciary.
No. 42, Mr. Fleming—To amend sec-tion 4330 relating to challenges of jurors. Judiciary.
No. 44, Mr. Cameron—To amend sec-tion 11 of an act to further regulate elections in the state so as to com-pensate registrars and assistants 2 and 3 cents respectively for each elector reg-istered, said amendment to operate retroactively. Privileges and elections.
No. 54, Mr. Rogers—To increase the powers of probate judges of Alabama and give them concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts in rape cases. Ju-diciary.

ADULTERATIONS OF FOOD.
A Chemist Who Says There Is Not Very Much of It Nowadays.
Singularly exaggerated ideas con-cerning the adulteration of food are very generally held, according to Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture. Said, for instance, is not sold with sugar—at least in the United States. The granulated and lump sugars in the market are almost absolutely pure; powdered sugar sometimes, though rarely, contains a little flour or starch and low-grade sugars are impure chiefly through the molasses and water they are made to absorb in manufacture.
Not as good a report can be given of syrups. There is very little pure maple syrup, most of what is sold as such being a mixture of glucose or can syrups, with a small proportion of the product of the maple, while in an imitation actually protected by a patent the maple flavor is given by an extract of hickory bark. Liquid honey is largely adulterated with glucose. Of comb honey, however, only that in bottles and jars is im-pure, the old impression that comb honey on the frame is adulterated having been proved to be erroneous. Ground coffee is so largely adulter-ated with chicory, peas, beans, etc., that it is rarely found pure, and even the unground berry is imitated. Tea is rarely mixed with foreign leaves, but frequently has its weight in-creased by the addition of salts of iron and copper—materials quite prejudicial to health. Cocoa and chocolate are largely adulterated with starch and sugar, and products claimed to be greatly improved as to digestibility may have little of the virtues of the original "cocoa bean left in them."

A danger in canned goods is the use of adulterated tin, which may contain as high as 12 per cent. of lead, the organic salts formed by the corrosion of the lead being always poisonous. The common practice of coloring canned peas with copper is very objectionable. The use of pre-servatives, such as salicylic acid, is not without risk, while an occasional source of danger is the development of nitrogenous bodies called ptomaines in preserved meats. The above are illustrations of the princi-pal food adulterations, which, though bad enough, are insignificant in com-parison with the startling reports that have been published. Much the greater part of foods we eat is pure and wholesome.—Chicago Herald.

CAPTURING A STRANDED WHALE

How Vancouver Indians Fought the Aquatic Monsters to Dry Land.
At Vancouver's Isle the winter storms blowing directly from the north Pacific bring many whales which, getting out of their latitude and fatigued with fruitless struggles, are cast upon the coast. As the receding tide leaves the whales they lash their tails, unable to regain deep water, and make a low, guttural sound as they vainly try to spout. The native canoes, which are made of the trunk of a tree hollowed out by fire, are in-stantly launched. The only weapon used is a barbed spear, to which is tied a sealskin bag filled with air, and to this a rope made of seaweed is attached, acting as an anchor to the bladder of rope. A pole is fitted into the socket in the spear head, and so arranged that it can easily be with-drawn, leaving the head imbedded in the body of the whale. Armed with both these primitive weapons the na-tives set off in their fragile canoes and cast their spears, catching back the loose handles. In a short time the monster is covered with sealskin bags. When the tide begins to rise the bladders prevent the whale from sinking sufficiently to use his own strength, keeping him on the surface of the water. As the canoe men pull to the shore the lines are tightened and gradually the animal moves slowly and steadily to the land. His struggles to free himself are tremen-dous, but all in vain; struggling as a fish out of water, he is hope-lessly in the power of his Lilliputian foes. The inhabitants for miles around crowd to the shore, singing and beating drums made of the hol-low bole of a tree, over which is stretched the skin of a sea lion. As soon as the whale is brought beyond low-water mark the work is done, and they have only to wait till the tide leaves it high and dry.

HO, FOR LIBERIA!

Twelve Negroes Leave for Africa. Three Hundred to Follow.
The advance guard of the colony of negroes that will locate in Liberia, Africa, under the auspices of the Inter-national Migration Society, are now on their way to New York. They will arrive at the latter place on Sunday morning and Wednesday morning will leave for Liverpool, thence to Liberia. There were twelve persons in the party that left Birmingham including one baby.

They go as an advance guard of a colony which will consist of about 300 persons, and which will start about the middle of next month.

There are 3,000 or 4,000 names on the books of the society of those who are desirous of going to Africa, and they will be sent as rapidly as possible. It is intended to send the colony next month so that they will arrive in Liberia during the session of the Liberian Congress, and from that body receive a welcome.

The treasurer of the society is no. in New York looking after the advance guard. It is given out that there was an average of \$500 to the person in the crowd that left this week. Liverpool exchange was secured by two or three of those in the party to be changed when they get across the water.

Train Held Up.
Thursday morning at 12:05 o'clock about one-half mile east of New Al-bany, Miss., eastbound passenger train No. 3 on the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham, in charge of Conductor W. A. Leonard and Engineer Camp-bell, was held up and the express car robbed by three masked men. They obtained little that was of any value. Were evidently new in the business.

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Gen. Alexander McDowell MeCook has been appointed major-general of the United States army, vice General Howard, retired, and Col. James W. Forsyth of the Seventh cavalry has been promoted to brigadier-general to succeed MeCook.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

HAVE THEIR OWN METHODS.

The Cassowaries Pursue a Plan of Their Own for Catching Fish.

"The methods employed by the cassowary in catching fish differ materially from those of the common fish-hawk," said E. L. Boardman, of Hartford. "The fish-hawk employs very much the same methods as the birds of prey, while the cassowary fishes according to a method of its own, and uses a good deal of strategy. A number of years ago I was standing near the bank of a river, when I saw a cassowary come down to the water's edge and stand for some minutes, apparently watching the water carefully. It then stepped into the river, where it was about two feet deep, and, squatting down, spread its wings out, submerged them, the feathers being spread and ruffled. The bird remained perfectly motionless, and kept its eyes closed, as if in sleep. It remained in this position at least half an hour, when it suddenly closed its wings, and, straightening its feathers, stepped out on the bank. He shook itself several times, whereupon a number of small fishes fell out of its wings from amid the feathers, which the bird immediately picked up and swallowed. The fishes had evidently mistaken the feathers for a kind of weed that grows along the river bank and which resembles the feathers of a cassowary. The smaller fishes often seek a hiding place in these weeds to avoid the larger ones that prey upon them."

The Treasury Department's sum-mary of immigration statistics for the last eleven months shows that the decrease of immigrants for the full year will exceed 150,000. The total will probably be 300,000 as against 450,000 for the preceding year. Hard times in the United States, discour-aging reports sent home by those who actually left this country, ac-count for the decrease. That the number of this class has been quite large the reports of the steamship companies show. The bars also seem to have been kept up against un-desirable immigrants so as to keep out contract and pauper laborers. Probably this decrease in immigration is only temporary, and when times grow better in the United States the tide will set in again. The immigrants who have the means of good citizens will be wel-come, but no one will count on an undesirable class has turned its back on this country for good.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adopting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, a Syrup of Figs, which, by its beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from any objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The Key to Success



in washing and cleaning is Pearl-line. By doing away with the rubbing, it opens the way to easy work; with Pearl-line, a weekly wash can be done by a weakly woman. It shuts out possible harm and danger; all things washed with Pearl-line last longer than if washed with soap. Everything is done better with it. These form but a small part of the of packages of Pearl-line every year. Let Pearl-line do its best and there is no fear of "dirt doing its worst."

On the peddlers and grocers who tell you "this is as good as," or "the same as" Pearl-line. IT'S FALSE; besides, Pearl-line is never peddled.

Turn the Key

A Cotton Fertilizer.

Purchase only such fertilizers for cotton which contain at least 3 to 4% actual potash.

For Corn, Fertilizers should contain 6% Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pamphlet on the Use of Potash. They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you dollars.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

New Thermometer.

A new thermometer for registering extreme heat is composed of a liquid alloy of sodium and potassium, instead of mercury. The boiling point of this alloy is about 1,100 degrees above, and its freezing point 12 degrees below zero.

Steel Rails.
A steel rail twice as much as an iron one, but the universal use of the former means millions to the farmers of the West. If the railroad companies could use heavier rails, the results are cheaper freights and quicker transportation.

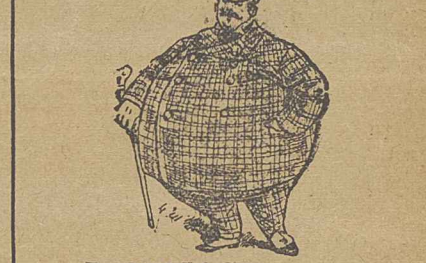
98%

of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the earlier stage of the disease, be cured. This may seem like a bold assertion to those familiar only with the means generally in use for its treatment; as, nasty cod-liver oil and filthy emulsions, extract of malt, whiskey, different preparations of hypophosphites and such like *patent* medicines. Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases and we believe, fully 98 per cent, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

Do you doubt that hundreds of such cases reported to us as cured by "Golden Medical Discovery" were genuine cases of that dread and fatal disease? You need not take our word for it. They have, in nearly every instance, been so pronounced by the best and most experienced home physicians, who have no interest whatever in mis-representing them, and who were often strongly prejudiced and advised against a trial of "Golden Medical Discovery," but who have been forced to confess that it surpasses, in curative power over this fatal malady, all other medicines with which they are acquainted. Nasty cod-liver oil and its filthy "emulsions" and mixtures, had been tried in nearly all these cases and had either utterly failed to benefit, or had only succeeded in benefiting a little for a short time. Extract of malt, whiskey, and various preparations of the hypophosphites had also been faithfully tried in vain. The photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experience.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN EXAGGERATED CASE.



For that full feeling that comes after eating there is a remedy. Simple but effective and instantaneous.

A. R. Ripans • Tabule.

Take one! at the time, Swallow it and there you are. One who gets just as full in any other way is not so uncomfortable at the time. That sensation, to him, comes later. To prevent it, take Ripans before going to bed.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

NO. 26.

BY NEVADA'S SENATOR

THE CRIME OF DEMONETIZATION.

Both Old Parties Delivered, Gagged and Bound, by Their Leaders, Into the Hands of the Money Power—World Wide Conditions Discussed.

The transfer of the republican and democratic parties from the people to the money powers by Senator Sherman and Mr. Cleveland has resulted in a retrograde movement in Europe and America toward the conditions of the dark ages. If these two gentlemen and their coadjutors can make the title of the gold combination to the masses of the people as good as they have already done to the old gold parties, free institutions must give way to gold barons and serfs.

The demonetization of silver has destroyed more than one half of the metallic money of the civilized world, doubled the value of money in the hands of the banks and other members of the gold combination, and reduced the price of the property of the people more than one half. The iron hand of contraction binds the limbs of enterprise. Interest and extortion are absorbing the wrecked fortunes of the sons of toil. The contrast between the boundless wealth and ostentatious grandeur of the gold combination and the masses of the people struggling for food and clothing, marks the approaching end of free government.

The reduction of the world's metallic money to gold alone is the most radical financial revolution in history, and is the moving cause of universal distress. When the revolution was inaugurated, unexampled prosperity existed in Europe and America. Twenty years of abundant harvests and profound peace can not be the cause of universal distress. The disaster is the result of no natural cause. No such cause has been or can be assigned. Vicious legislation and maladministration are the only possible cause for the disaster of the present time. The distress is universal in Europe and America, and the vicious legislation and maladministration must have been equally so. Tariff laws have been constantly changing in all the nations involved in the present disaster. The results of such changes are limited and confined to a few interests involved.

Hard times prevailed between 1810 and 1850, when gold and silver mining was interrupted by the Spanish-American wars. Times were good from 1850 to 1873 while the supply of gold from California and Australia was abundant. During each of these periods there were frequent tariff changes in the United States and in every country in Europe. The effects of those changes were local, not universal, and what effect the tariff has locally has always been and still is a disputed question.

Since the demonetization of silver until the last session of congress we had a republican tariff, and times constantly grew worse. We now have a democratic tariff, and times are no better. Neither high republican tariff nor low democratic tariff will relieve our distress. It certainly will not materially affect the people of Europe. The disaster which is impoverishing the people of the United States and Europe at the same time and in the same manner is not the tariff, civil service reform, prohibition, or any other question local to this country. The United States and all Europe have demonetized silver, doubled the purchasing power of gold, and reduced prices more than 50 per cent. This legislation is common to all the countries which are now afflicted with falling prices, hard times, want and misery. No other cause for the distress is common to all the afflicted countries. No country which has not committed the crime of demonetizing silver has suffered depression.

India was more prosperous than ever before until silver coinage was suspended in that country a year ago last June. Before that time she had no difficulty in promptly paying \$80,000,000 in gold as interest on her bonded debt because of the increase of her productions and her growing exports under the benign influence of a sufficient volume of money to prevent falling prices. Since the suspension of coinage, she has been compelled to borrow \$50,000,000 to pay interest on account of decreasing production and declining exports.

Japan and Mexico, and all other silver standard countries, are more prosperous than ever before. These examples show that any great gold standard country, and particularly the United States, which would demonetize silver would at once be the financial leader of the world and make every other gold standard country tributary to her prosperity. The difference of exchange, if gold should go to a premium which, as the gold advocates allege, would be the case, would encourage exports and retard imports, and thereby foster home industry as it did in India, and as it does in Mexico and Japan.

It is a remarkable fact that Harrison, McKinley, Reed, and other Presidential candidates of the republican party, and the leaders of the Cleveland democracy are canvassing the country and proclaiming that the tariff is the cause of the present distress. Tariff tinkering is the only

remedy any of them propose. The country has tried a republican tariff and a democratic tariff to cure the disease of contraction to the gold basis, and obtained no relief. The Cleveland democrats and the republican leaders resemble the vendors of quack medicine on street corners haranguing the people on the universal cure the drug they sell will produce. The application of the bread poultice on the arm to cure a broken leg would be as reasonable as tariff tinkering to remedy the universal distress produced by robbing the world of half its metallic money.

The republican party is primarily responsible for the distress of gold contraction. That party approved the fraud of 1873, omitting the silver dollar from the list of coins, and on all occasions gave three fourths of its votes in congress to keep silver demonetized. The democratic party until the election of Mr. Cleveland was opposed to the gold standard, and voted in congress to restore silver coinage. But Mr. Cleveland after his election, took lessons from Mr. Sherman, joined the gold republicans, and fought with them. Finally in the extra session, by his power and patronage he brought over from the ranks of free coinage democrats enough recruits to the gold republicans to ratify the crime of 1873 and perfect the work establishing the gold standard.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Cleveland and his followers and Mr. Sherman and the republican leaders are in harmony upon all financial questions, and only differ as to who shall have the offices. They are fully in accord as to the policy which makes gold barons and serfs. They also concur in the use of the cutthroat policy to darken the waters by sham battles over the tariff or anything else which will conceal the fact that the want of money is the cause of the disaster and that the destruction of one half of the metallic money of the world has made money scarce and difficult to obtain. They know that republicanism and Cleveland democracy means the gold standard, dear money, and continuous falling prices.

The People's party is the only national party organization which is in favor of demonetizing silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without regard to what other nations may do. Both the old parties by their votes in congress, and by the administration of the treasury department, are firmly committed to the single gold standard. The gold standard in this country is the joint work of Cleveland democracy and John Sherman republicanism. Old parties can not be reformed. Party ties must be broken before the will of the people can be felt at the capitol. There has been no time since silver was demonetized when the people did not desire its restoration. They relied on the vague and unauthorized promises of politicians in the old parties and ambiguous expressions in platforms, believing that the party to which they belonged would, if in power, restore the money of the constitution; but after regaining power each party has pursued the policy the people condemned and maintained the gold standard.

Is it not time for the people to vote for their own men and their own party? Have they not been betrayed long enough and often enough to withdraw their confidence from those who have deceived them? I believe they have, and that the time is near at hand when the people of the United States will strike for liberty and break the chains of gold contraction by restoring the money of the constitution.

Yours, very truly,
WM. M. STEWART.

Money and Wealth.

Wealth consists of the products of labor.

Money is not wealth.

Money is a barbed hook in the hands of Shylock, baited with usury, to catch wealth.

The bait calls for a dollar's worth of wealth.

The cheaper the wealth, the bigger the haul for the dollar's worth.

At 50 cents per bushel for wheat, the dollar gets two bushels, while at \$2 per bushel the dollar bait catches but half a bushel.

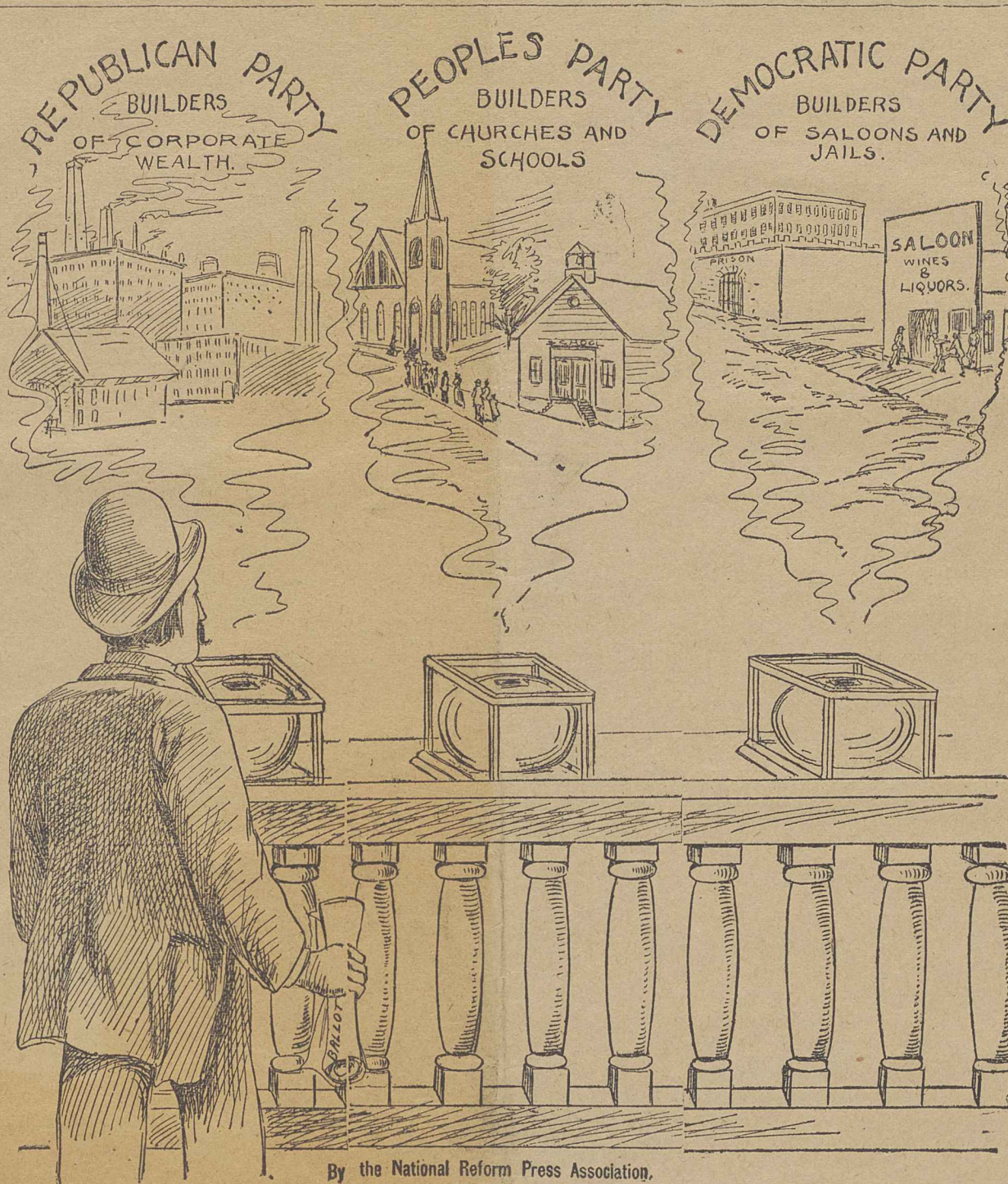
Hence Shylock demands low prices. Low prices cause scarcity of money, and scarcity of money results from the establishment of the single gold standard, the disuse of silver and the ability of the national banks, through their power to contract or expand their currency at will, to regulate general prices to suit their greedy, avaricious interests.

Scarcity of money makes dear money. Plenty of money makes cheap money. Dear money makes hard times, low prices and increases all debt and tax burdens.

Cheap money makes good times, high prices, and lessens all debt and tax burdens.

Democracy and republicanism are Shylock's double team, drawing his dear money juggernaut, under which partisan idolaters voluntarily sacrifice their lives, liberty and happiness.—The Sentinel.

Shall the rich or the poor rule? Lazarus was a beggar; the Master was a tramp; Diogenes was a pauper; Socrates was a mendicant.



IN WHICH BOX WILL THE VOTER OF '96 PUT HIS BALLOT?

HIDING THEIR MONEY.

PEOPLE ARE AFRAID TO TRUST THE BANKS.

Prof. Thos. E. Hill Makes an Able Argument for Government Banking—Shows That It Would Create Confidence and Result in Prosperity.

Chicago Express.

Hundreds of millions of dollars are continually hidden by the great mass of common people in stockings, pockets, safes, safety deposit boxes and elsewhere, and all this because they have no confidence in the banks as they are at present conducted. They have very distinctly in mind the remembrance of a long line of bank failures, extending as far back as they can recollect, in which friends, neighbors and possibly they themselves have thus lost money. They do not need to look back very far into the past. It is a little more than a year since when over eight hundred banks tumbled to pieces in the United States, and of that number seventy-two national banks failed during the thirty-one days of July, 1893, and thirty-two of these went down in the first seven days of that month.

Hundreds of thousands, millions of dollars thus lost by the common people have never been recovered and never will be. What wonder, therefore, that the masses of the people are continually secreting their money and withholding it from circulation, making scarcity and the conditions which enable the money lenders to get an exorbitant interest on their loans?

It is seen from examination of the situation that under present conditions of banking no means exist whereby money can ever be made permanently abundant. There may be times when confidence is so restored, temporarily, that business men will freely place their money in the banks, but let there be a few bank failures and money goes out of sight as quickly as a crowd will disperse on the arrival of a person afflicted with a contagious disease.

What folly to talk of making continual abundance of money in circulation when people so lack confidence in banks they will not trust them. Of what avail to have the volume of money increased by the addition of \$1,000,000,000 in greenbacks, or by an equal amount in silver and gold, if the people will not place it in the banks by which it can come into circulation? The situation that confronts us steadily and sternly is perpetual scarcity of money. It will be claimed that there is an abundance of money in the banks at the present time. But this affords no relief in the rural districts. Has any one heard of a reduction of interest on farm loans? Has any one heard of any means by which a farmer can borrow \$1 of a national bank? Does any one know of any farmer who borrows money escaping the highest legal interest and a commission besides to a broker who finds the money? Does any one know of a person who is compelled to borrow

money on chattels who escapes with less interest than from 3 to 5 per cent a month?

And yet this excessive interest is eating out the vitals of the nation. "Every enterprise of every description is suppressed in consequence, and workmen stand in idleness as the result. In a steady struggle with drought, grasshoppers, winds and low prices, the farmer has burdens enough to bear; but when the additional weight of large interest rests on his shoulders the prospect of lifting the mortgage is exceedingly slim. And so he lives on, year after year, in the shanty house, while the workmen who should erect for him a larger and more commodious dwelling, lounge somewhere in idleness."

What is true thus of the farmers is true in every vocation. With intense competition in every line of industry and the uncertainties existing as to the future in finance, and especially because of high interest, the enterprise does not go forward and workmen do not get employment.

With lack of work comes nearly all the evils that afflict society. How readily and completely all this would be changed were the government to own and operate the banks. What a boon to the great common people who now have no safe place to put money. The government need not invest a dollar in the banking business. It would only be necessary to open the room, invite the people to bring forward their money, guarantee them against loss and give them, say 3 per cent on their long time deposits. How rapidly the bank would then fill with money—good money, people's money.

It would then be in order to loan this money on security worth always twice the amount which was borrowed at a uniform rate of 4 per cent per annum interest. And whatever the amount which was loaned it would be always deposited at once in the bank and people would do business with checks. Thus there never would be any decrease in the volume of money in the banks. Money would always be accessible and could always be borrowed by the person having the security at a 4 per cent interest whether the borrower be a resident of Massachusetts or a farmer in Dakota. The short time deposit in the bank would draw no interest, but all borrowers would pay 4 per cent. Thus ten persons, each borrowing and depositing during the day, would give 40 per cent clear profit to the government. But better than all would be the increased revival of business through the vast accumulation of money in the hands of the common people, through their savings in interest and the freedom from the payment of high interest. Consider for a little time the far reaching and beneficial influence resulting from government ownership of banks.

THOS. E. HILL.

There are many eddies along the shore of the mighty Niagara that seem to carry the water backward, but the mighty tide sweeps onward toward the great ocean. There may be apparent set backs to the reform movement, but like the mighty Niagara its current sweeps irresistibly on to inevitable victory.

SOME POLITICAL HASH

SERVED HOT AND COLD TO SUIT OUR READERS.

What Is Being Said and Done, Here, There and Everywhere—The Truths of the Populist Party Will Serve Through Other Campaigns.

It is real refreshing to "us gentiles" to occasionally see a minister rise up to the level of Christianity and imitate the Savior when he drove the money changers from the temple. In a recent sermon delivered in Brooklyn by Rev. Cortland Myers, that distinguished divine got after that prince of hypocrites, George M. Pullman, in the following very plain language: "It is possible for Cain to become a Christ to his fellow man and for George Pullman to become what he has tried to make the world believe he was—to stop playing 'Jekyll and Hyde'—mostly Hyde. The United States labor commission has now revealed that hypocrisy to the people. He has said: 'Listen and you will hear the testimony, as my heart beats, keeping perfect time with the heart throbs of the poor laborers.' We now listen and hear only fearful discord and the applause in hell when a heartless corporation places its cruel iron heel upon the neck of man. There is a Pullman company which hires the men and pays them. There is a town company, which rents the houses, etc. One lowers the wages, but that company has nothing to do with anything else, it says, and the expenses of the men remain the same or increase. There is a reserve fund of \$50,000,000, a capital of \$36,000,000, and an 8 per cent dividend being paid, while the wages of a child was taken from her to pay her father's rent because he was sick."

"The leader of this heartless, multi-headed business can no longer pose as a philanthropist and a lover of his fellow men. To love man and to advance the kingdom of God is to take the crown from the brow of self and place it upon the royal head of sacrifice. The coming of the kingdom destroys all business of that kind and all political corruption and all social distinction. Its law is the law of love. Statute law is often not worth the paper it is written on because it is not first written in the breasts of mankind. It is often the mere plaything of politicians. A divine righteousness is needed instead of a state righteousness."

We commend the above extract to the prayerful consideration of Sir George and suggest that he might ease any pangs of conscience which it may produce by a generous and judicious distribution of some more sleeping car passes.

WANTS TO KNOW.

An exchange wants Grover Cleveland to take the witness stand and enlighten the public on some questions in which it is somewhat interested. It says:

"Soon as Grover Cleveland has a little time, we would like him to tell

what he knows of the Dominion Coal company of Nova Scotia, a corporation authorized to issue shares to a total face value of \$21,000,000, and this on the promise that congress should this year pass a bill which the President would sign admitting coal from Nova Scotia to this country free of duty and thereby giving it in the New York and New England market about fifteen points advantage over coal mined in West Virginia or Pennsylvania. We would also like to know if in this connection \$7,000,000 worth of these shares or a larger number were set apart to be used for the influencing of legislation to this end, and which one of the members of the cabinet was agreed upon as the one to do with these \$7,000,000 of shares as Oakes Ames did with his money."

We haven't the remotest idea that Grover will accommodate our inquiring friend, or that he would tell the truth if he did take the stand, but one thing is certain, the public will watch with much interest this famous coal syndicate and note any legislation passed to foster it in any way.

Set Aside the Law.

It is against the regulations governing the standing army to receive a gift of any kind whatsoever from any person. The first instance where this law has been violated was a few days ago when the regular troops that were engaged in suppressing the strike, in a way that was itself a violation of the constitution, were presented a stand of colors by some of the wealthy citizens of Chicago. The following dispatch relates the transaction:

FORT SHERIDAN, Ill., Oct. 10.—There was a novel and unusual scene within the army barracks this morning when, for the first time in the history of this country, a regiment of the regular force was presented by civilians with a stand of colors. The regulations of the army on such matters are unusually severe, presentations of any kind to regiments or companies being absolutely forbidden. When, however, the war department was advised that a number of representative men of Chicago, including P. D. Armour, President Marvin Huggitt of the Northwestern road, General Manager Cable of the Rock Island road, Cyrus H. McCormick, Potter Palmer, Lyman J. Gage, H. N. Higginbotham, James W. Scott of the Herald, William Penn Nixon of the Inter Ocean, Congressman John C. Black, P. E. Studebaker and numerous other Chicagoans of national reputation, were desirous of presenting to the Fifteenth Infantry a stand of colors in recognition of the splendid duty done by the regiment in Chicago during the troublesome times of last July permission was promptly granted and elaborate preparations were made for to-day's event. Five thousand invitations have been sent to prominent people all over the country and two special trains brought a large number of guests to the fort this morning. At 10 o'clock the regiment was drawn up on the parade ground in three sides of a square with Col. Crofton and the color bearers in the center. On the other side of the grounds the members of the society of the Sons of the Revolution were lined up. After a salute of artillery Dr. Walter Dellafield stepped forward and in a brief address presented to Col. Crofton the stand of colors. These were of silk with the proper designs woven in them, and comprised an American flag and a regimental standard. Both were made according to the rigid regulations of the army. Col. Crofton made a brief and appropriate response, and handed the standards to the color sergeants, who stood beside him. Then the band played the Star Spangled Banner and the affair was over.

It was very appropriate for the gift to come from the general managers of corporations and of subsidized newspapers. The calling out of these troops in opposition to the protests of both the governor and mayor was a violation of the constitution. It was a servile truckling to the corporations. Hence it was proper that they should be rewarded by the corporations. Straws show which way the wind blows. It was very kind in the band, however, under the circumstances, to play the "Star Spangled Banner."

Bad Doctors.

The boards of trade which said that the country was going to smash because we were getting \$4,000,000 per month under the Sherman law were false prophets; else the country would have prospered after August, 1893, when the cause of the trouble, the Sherman law, was removed.

The statesmen who said the country was going to smash because of the "iniquitous tariff" solely, were false prophets; else prosperity would have followed the "tariff reform" medicine which the Clevelandites administered in the shape of the Wilson-Gorman bill.

The fact that times are worse now than ever, shows that the remedies applied by the democrats were not those demanded by the disease.

Isn't it time for the mossbacks to begin to consider the case from this standpoint?—People's Party Paper.

It is well enough to fight fire with fire, but perhaps one ought to stop a little short of hell-fire.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Certain sponges bore into shells, causing them to crumble to pieces.

The entire group of Pleiades or Seven Stars, is mingled with fantastic, nebulous shapes.

Many specimens of beetles have two eyes on each side of the head, one superior to the other.

The penguin cannot fly in the air and cannot walk. It hops as if its feet were tied together.

A distinguished French specialist is now claiming that a hypodermic injection of nitrate of strychnine will cure alcoholism.

A plumb line by the side of a very large building inclines a little from the perpendicular because the weight is attracted by the mass of the edifice.

Dr. Viquerat of Switzerland is using a new method of treatment for tuberculosis. He gives subcutaneous injections of the serum of ashes and reports that he has cured thus seemingly hopeless cases. An institute will be founded at Geneva to apply his treatment.

A French physician, Dr. Calinette, inoculates (vaccinates) against snake poison. He has saved rabbits from death in this way, but has not tried it upon men yet. "I hope and believe," says the doctor, "that the terrible death-roll of 22,000 persons per annum in India killed by the cobra may be appreciably diminished when we get to work there."

The problem of elastic and malleable glass seems to be approaching solution. A German has succeeded in making a kind that he claims will not break or crack over the fiercest flame and may be sprinkled with cold water while filled with boiling liquids. In the manufacture of this glass, there is an outer skin of glass that has a composition capable of greater expansion than the inner portion.

At a late meeting of the Royal Botanical Society the secretary raised the question of the vitality of long-kept seeds. He said that fifteen years was as long as he had undoubted evidence of a seed being kept and then germinating. He scouted the idea that seed from the hands of mummies had ever developed. The evidence of such a claim was unscientific and untrustworthy. Sir B. W. Richardson at the same meeting said that he had planted many seeds found with mummies, but none had ever developed.

Chinese Formality at the Table.

Lily and bamboo roots, shark's fins and swallow's nests, and many other Chinese delicacies, were now served in abundance, and with the ever accompanying bowl of rice. In the matter of eating and drinking, Chinese formality is extreme. A round table is the only one that can be used in an aristocratic household. The seat of honor is always the one next to the wall. Not a mouthful can be taken until the host raises his chop-sticks in the air and gives the signal. Silence then prevails; for Confucius says: "When a man eats he has no time for talk." When a cup of tea is served to anyone in a social party, he must offer it to every one in the room, no matter how many there are, before proceeding to drink himself. The real basis of Chinese politeness seems to be this: They must be polite enough to offer, and you must be polite enough to refuse. Our ignorance of this great underlying principle during the early part of the Chinese journey, led us into errors both many and grievous. In order to show a desire to be sociable, we accepted almost everything that was offered us, to the great chagrin, we fear, of the courteous donors.—Century.

Wonderful Richness of Siberia.

Considering the fecundity of the Siberian mountains and rivers in respect to colored precious stones, it would seem as if nature had, in a cynical moment, wreaked vengeance on this portion of the earth, by making it hideous, yet rich beyond compare. With all the marvelous mineral products, the porphyry, the blue and green jasper, granite, and rose-colored and blue quartz, chalcodony, lapis lazuli, topaz, beryl, aquamarine, and crystals attaining two inches in diameter filling these terrible mines and soil, who would wish to own any portion of it. No wonder the palaces of St. Petersburg are splendidly embellished from such teeming quarries, or that the rich nobility spend thousands of versts for articles that can only be manufactured in the dark Altai Mountains. Siberia to the Russians is merely a magnificent territory of unbounded wealth, and a vast prison house for the criminal and nihilist. No sentiment is wasted on the country.—Boston Herald.

A Virtue and a Vice.
Vanity and a proper regard for the feelings of others should both urge you to get rid of that disgusting skin disease. Whether it be a simple abrasion, a chump or a burn, or whether it is a chronic case of Eczema, Tetter or Ringworm, Tetterine will positively, infallibly cure it. Cure it so it will stay cured too. 50 cents gets a box at drug stores or postpaid from J. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga.

Try it.
The test for symmetry is to turn a man with his face to the wall. If it is perfectly formed his chest will touch it, his nose will be four inches away, his thighs five, the tips of his toes three.

In Olden Times
People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

If fact could be sold, only such as are already possessed of it would not want to buy it.

Thanksgiving.
True merit always wins. In the cause of business education the managers of the Business College have won a victory at the Dixie Interstate Fair just closed at Macon, Ga., that brings this popular institution still more prominently before the public. Over all competitors they won the diploma and ribbon for "best business college display and method work." Their exhibit consisted of a representation of an office doing business in the regular way, which represented in strong object lessons, that, to take a business education is to have business training in business methods by doing actual work. Those who wish a thorough course in bookkeeping, shorthand or typewriting, should address J. K. Porter, President at Macon, Ga., and circulars, catalogue and other information will be mailed to any address. Students may enter at any time. Shorter course, Professional course and Teacher's course.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, price 50c. per bottle.

Ripans Tablets.
Slip a vial into your vest pocket and your life is insured against the tortures of Dyspepsia and all kindred ailments. One does relief.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.
Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c. 50c. \$1.
If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25c. a bottle.



Mr. James H. Ashton

I Am Well
Thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cured me of rheumatism and ulcers on my leg, which I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
had for years and could not cure. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills standard medicines. J. H. Asstrow, night watchman on Islington bridge, West Rochester, N. H.

Take Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

W. L. Douglas \$3 SHOE
IS THE BEST
FRENCH ENAMELED CALF.
\$4.50 FINE CALF. KANGAROO.
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
\$2.50 2 WORKINGMENS.
EXTRA LUGS.
\$2.12 2 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
ADIES.
\$3.25 \$2.12 1/2
\$3.25 BOSTON, MASS.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 Shoe.
Because, we are the largest manufacturers on this globe of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which you can read at any time. The middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at a lower price for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received HIGHEST AWARDS from the great Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS in Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in the manufacture of our Cocoa. The purest and finest Cocoa is used. The result is a Cocoa of the highest quality. The Agent's have of success. Write for 70c. Electro-Remedial List, 325-327 Broadway St., Cincinnati, O.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Eighty Thousand ONE DOLLAR PAID FOR ELECTRIC BELT for 30 days from date of purchase. Are you suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Organic Weakness, etc., etc. If so, no time, no money, no effort, no pain, no loss of sleep, no loss of work, no loss of health, no loss of life, no loss of anything, but a cure, a permanent cure, a cure that will stay cured, a cure that will give you back your health, your strength, your vitality, your happiness, your peace of mind, your contentment, your satisfaction, your joy, your life, your everything. Write for 70c. Electro-Remedial List, 325-327 Broadway St., Cincinnati, O.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Chewing Gum
Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Asthma, Neuralgia, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Organic Weakness, etc., etc. The Gum is made of the purest and finest ingredients. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, price 50c. per bottle.

PISON'S CURE FOR ALL THE TUBES
Best Cough Syrup. A Good Use. In time. Sold by Druggists.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.
We come from far, and come from near,
Remembering all that we receive;
Offer to God our grateful love,
No other gift is ours to give.
Praise, praise His name!

To count the mercies of the year,
Forgetting not one favoring smile,
Or lifted load, or cheering smile,
The half to tell, the time would fail.
Praise, praise His name!

Heigh ho the board, and gather round,
The old, the young—the faces dear;
The Nation's heart throbs high with joy,
While heart-fires glow with warmth and cheer.
Praise, praise His name!

Yes, thanks unstinted offer now,
Whatever the coming days may bring,
Sharing our gifts with brothers poor,
Adding fresh notes the while we sing—
Praise to His name!

Danny's Thanksgiving.

BY EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

OU never would have taken Danny for a tramp, but he was one for all that.

Danny wasn't dirty or ragged. His face was very clean, and his clothing, though poor and patched, was neat. The dogs didn't bark at him as they did at most of the tramps who came along the country road, but ran up to him and, after sniffing at him a bit, trotted along contentedly at his heels as if saying, "There isn't a bad sort of a boy, after all."

And yet Danny was a tramp. He had slept in haylofts, barrels, under trees and on doorsteps for many a night, with only the stars to watch over him. He had been hungry and cold and wet and tired out, but through it all the boy had kept up a stout heart, for he was tramping home—or at least back to the place where he was born.

It all happened in this way. Danny's father once owned a small farm up among the hills in Western New York. There was a big red farmhouse on the slope, with woods behind it and lilac bushes in the front yard. There was a barn filled with sweet-scented hay and lowing cattle. There was a fine fat pig back of the barn, and there were beehives near the orchard and a dog that leapt with joy when Danny came home from school, and a big, lazy cat that sunned herself on the east porch of a fine morning.

Danny remembered all these delights perfectly, for he was eight years old when his father sold the farm and moved to New York. Danny remembered everything else that had happened in the last five dreadful years; his father's white face and cry of terror when he found he had been robbed of all the money he had on earth; the poverty, the sickness, the dreary hunt for work; the fever that took his father away, and the cough that killed his mother. Danny didn't like to think of these things as he tramped along day after day.

It was just before his mother died that she called him to her bedside and told him that after she was gone she wanted him to go back to the country. "Don't stay here in this dreadful city, my boy," she murmured. "It has killed your father and me. Go back to the hills and the woods. You'll find friends there. Tell them who you are, and they'll take you in and give you work and start you in life. I can rest better if you'll promise me."

So Danny promised. And the day after his mother's funeral he took a prolonged survey of the bare, cheerless room in an east side back tenement, packed up one or two little keepsakes of his mother, said good-by to the sobbing, kindly Irish woman who had mothered him in his sorrow, and set his little face westward.

That's why Danny became a tramp. It was late in the fall when he struck Allegany County. The leaves were gone from the trees and the ground was stiff and hard. Here and there as he pegged along he met great wagons loaded with rosy apples and golden pumpkins. Sometimes the farmers who drove them would toss him an apple, and oh! how good it tasted to the hungry boy, whose appetite was whetted by the keen air.

His mother had told him to seek the village of Clinton and inquire for Squire Josiah Brown. Mrs. Brown was her schoolgirl friend, she had said, and would take him in until he could get a place to work, while the Squire was a just and kindly man who would do what was right by him for his parents' sake. So Danny's inquiries were ever for the village of Clinton, just on the line between Cattaraugus and Allegany counties.

It was the day before Thanksgiving when the footsore and weary lad sat down in the woods to rest and eat the scraps of food a farmer's wife had given him. The sun shone brightly, though the air was biting.

The boy was so tired that in spite of his effort to keep awake he was dosing, when he was suddenly roused by child-like voices, and starting up, saw two little girls with baskets in their hands regarding him gravely. They were evidently on a nutting excursion, and presently the elder, a little maid of about nine, ventured to approach him and offer him some of their spoils. Danny bashfully accepted the nuts,

and entered far enough into conversation to learn that they lived "over there," pointing vaguely across the cut, where the track ran, and that they were gathering nuts for the Thanksgiving dinner on the morrow.

Danny noted their neat frocks, clean pinafores and warm coats, and, feeling rather ashamed of his patches and the shoes through which his bruised feet were bursting, volunteered no information about himself, but rather hoped they would soon go, though their friendliness had warmed his lonely heart. But he was anxious to push on to Clinton, which he knew was now only a mile or so away.

The little girls soon said "good-by," and, taking the path the other side of the brook, passed down the slope to the deep cut where the railroad track lay.

Danny was just stooping over to pick up his poor little bundle, preparatory to resuming his tramp, when he heard an awful scream of distress. He dropped his bundle, and, running to the edge of the ravine, looked over.

There he saw a woman, a woman who looked like a tramp, but he was one for all that.

Danny wasn't dirty or ragged. His face was very clean, and his clothing, though poor and patched, was neat. The dogs didn't bark at him as they did at most of the tramps who came along the country road, but ran up to him and, after sniffing at him a bit, trotted along contentedly at his heels as if saying, "There isn't a bad sort of a boy, after all."

And yet Danny was a tramp. He had slept in haylofts, barrels, under trees and on doorsteps for many a night, with only the stars to watch over him. He had been hungry and cold and wet and tired out, but through it all the boy had kept up a stout heart, for he was tramping home—or at least back to the place where he was born.

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boy's my son, to raise and care for." When the train had vanished around the curve, and the farmer had carried Danny up the slope, the boy said: "You're awful kind sir, but my mother made me promise to find Squire Brown, of Clifton, and he would help me to get work. Maybe you know him?"

The farmer's face wore a queer expression as he said: "Well, yes, I know him. Who was your mother, son?"

Danny told him all his story. The farmer listened intently, and when the boy had finished said: "Well, you must spend Thanksgiving with us, anyhow, and if you don't want to stay longer, we'll see what Squire Brown will do."

Half-way across the fields they came upon the farmer's wife hastening to meet them. She literally fell on Danny and hugged him much to his embarrassment.

When they passed through the orchard Danny gave a great start; when he saw the barn he rubbed his eyes as if he were half awake, and when they

Freddy's Fear.
It was at the Thanksgiving dinner, and Freddy, aged six, was seated at the festive board. He caught sight of a reflection of himself in the concave curve of some fluted silver, and a great look of fear stole over his chubby face.

"Mamma, mamma," he cried, "Am I like that? Am I like that?" His mother looked and saw nothing unusual. Of course the reflection represented the little boy's head upside down, but she didn't think of that, and informed the youth that he did resemble the image.

"Well, mamma," said Freddy, his eyes filling with tears, "will you please leave Susan put me to bed? If I don't I've already got upside down"—here he began to cry, "I can't have any more dinner. Is-s-up-posed."

In St. Petersburg.
"What part of the turkey do you prefer?" asked the American minister at his Thanksgiving dinner.

"Eh? Constantinople," replied his Imperial majesty of Russia absently.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

They Can't Do Without It.
Continental tavern-keepers have a lively appreciation of the average Englishman's prowess as a beef-eater, and govern themselves accordingly. Roast beef and beefsteak occupy a conspicuous place upon their bill of fare.

A man who had traveled much in Europe was lately questioned about Antwerp by a friend who was expecting to visit that city. As to hotels and cafes, the experienced traveler said:

"One thing to be noticed is the spelling of the word beefsteak. That of itself will give you a clue to the character of the eating-houses. If you prefer French cookery, look out for a place where the outdoor sign, or bill of fare, offers you 'bifteck,' or bifteck. If you desire to try a purely Flemish cuisine, you may take your choice of a multitude of more or less phonetic attempts at rendering the name of the great English standby. Here are a few I copied literally from signs and menus: 'Beefsteak,' 'beefsteake,' 'beavefsteck,' 'beifsteck,' 'bafesteck,' 'bevefsteck,' 'biftecke,' and 'beavefsteacke.'"

Truly Comic.
A Chinese company has produced a 3,000-year-old comic opera in Sydney. A local paper observes that a Chinese opera is like no other entertainment upon earth, except possibly a million iron tanks falling into a gully full of cats and trombones. There is no scenery, and the orchestra, in its shirt sleeves, occupies the back of the stage. When any player's back-hair gets adrift, owing to excessive exertion, one of the orchestra rises, fixes it, and then goes back with an air of calm unconsciousness to his instrument. The orchestra consists partly of a Chinaman chopping wood, partly of another Celestial blowing with a horrible intensity of devotion a bull's horn, partly of a curious stringed instrument which makes a cry like an infant forty yards high crying in the night, and so on.

Can't Decide.
A South American paper says there is a wide difference of opinion among importers as to whether it pays better in the long run to bribe the officers or pay the duties.

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If your breakfast doesn't happen to suit.
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Hecker's BUCKWHEAT CAKES
For breakfast to-morrow.

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The Six Finger Club is the latest thing out in the way of clubs. Each member of this particular club must have at least six fingers on one hand. A report by the secretary shows that there are 2,173 persons in the world with six fingers to each hand and 431 with seven fingers. One individual, indeed, is the proud possessor of eight fingers to one hand.

N Society
women often feel the effect of too much gaiety—bills, theatres, and teas in rapid succession find them worn out, or "run-down" by the end of the season. They suffer from nervousness, sleeplessness and irregularities. The smile and good spirits take flight. It is time to accept the help offered in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine which was discovered and used by a prominent physician for many years in all cases of "female complaint" and the nervous disorders which arise from it. The "Prescription" is a powerful uterine tonic and nerve, especially adapted to woman's delicate wants for it regulates and promotes all the natural functions, builds up, invigorates and cures.

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